

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON  
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Twenty  
Pages

## WETS OPEN FIGHT TO BLOCK \$9,000,000 FOR ENFORCEMENT

Tacticians in House Revive Old  
Charges—Drys Confront of  
Controlling Vote

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Wet leaders in the House of Representatives began today a vigorous fight to block approval of the \$9,000,000 appropriation called for to carry out the provisions of the Volstead Act during the next fiscal year. Their opportunity came when the Treasury Appropriation Bill, first of the supply measures to be presented to the House, was called for consideration.

Wet tacticians see promise of furthering their cause in a movement to abolish the Prohibition Bureau and place enforcement in the hands of the Department of Justice, which, they contend, is the obvious Government agency in which to place law enforcement. Such a proposal will meet stout and persistent resistance from the drys.

**Cry of Politics Raised**  
Under the leadership of John Philip Hill (R.), Representative from Maryland, and James A. Gallivan (D.), Representative from Massachusetts, who had a sharp tilt with the prohibition commission during the hearings before the Appropriation Committee, the wets are raising the old cry of "politics" in their attempt to abolish the bureau. Mr. Gallivan is charging, as he did in committee, that the cost of prohibition enforcement is eating a big hole in the Treasury's balance.

In announcing their purpose to tie up the prohibition funds, either by a process of elimination or else by nullifying amendments, the wet forces have reckoned, however, without considering the overwhelming dry vote in the House. Some of the more experienced legislators among the wets are entering a losing fight, but the younger leaders who have sprung up in the last two years, like Mr. Hill, refuse to concede that their plans are doomed to failure.

On a straight vote the drys will have a majority of about three to one on any motion to save the \$9,000,000 fund from being stricken out of the Treasury bill or tied up in such a way as to hamper proper enforcement.

**May Restore \$250,000**  
Instead of reducing the \$9,000,000 fund, it is possible that the House at the end of the arguments, may restore the \$250,000 sliced by the committee from the original estimates. With the prohibition bureau handicapped as it is with an inadequate force of agents, the \$250,000 reduction would make it necessary to decrease the present force of agents from about 3800 to 3531.

Wherever possible, reductions would be made in local offices instead of in the field forces. Prohibition leaders will do their utmost to get the item restored in the bill but if they do fail to accomplish this, the \$9,000,000 is certain to remain intact.

For Andrew J. Volstead of Minnesota, veteran chairman of the Judiciary Committee, the fight to keep intact the necessary appropriations for continuing law enforcement is possibly his last effort in Congress to keep inviolate the law which bears his name.

Although defeated for re-election in the recent campaign, Mr. Volstead will play an important role in all prohibition measures during the remainder of his term. It is not known now whether he will be a candidate for Congress in 1924, but so far as his work on behalf of prohibition enforcement is concerned, the dry war author says there will be no cessation in it.

**Mr. Mellon Misquoted**  
Exception was taken today by Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, to newspaper reports quoting him as saying enforcement of prohibition has been a failure.

As a result of the erroneous reports he has received several letters from prohibitionists, who do not believe that enforcement of the dry laws has been a failure. His reply to these was that he was misquoted.

The impression Mr. Mellon did want to convey was that the prohibition unit was doing good work with the resources at its command, but that the unit was confronted with a huge task.

The board of temperance, prohibition, and public morals at its annual meeting here this week passed resolutions declaring that "Prohibitionists should not be misled by sham referenda into diverting energy and campaign money from the actual duty of electing dry legislators and Congress."

A message of greeting was sent to Methodists and Prohibitionists throughout the world, and the foreign drys were warned against false news reports as to the result of the recent election and of prohibition.

**Ulster Contracts Out  
of Irish Free State**  
By The Associated Press  
Belfast, Dec. 7.—Both houses of the Ulster Parliament voted unanimously today to "contract out" of the Irish Free State, as permitted under the Anglo-Irish Treaty.

Sir James Craig stated in the House of Commons that Ulster would not appoint a representative of the proposed commission to fix the boundary between Ulster and the Free State, nor would it be interested in the commission in any way.

## 113,597 Patents Filed in a Year

Department Shows Surplus Over  
Expenses

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Seventy or eighty years ago an official of the United States Patent Office resigned, saying there would be no more use for the office "since everything inventable had been invented." In 1920, when applications for new patents jumped from 75,857 to 102,940 for the entire year it was believed the high-water mark had actually been reached, as nothing comparable to that figure had ever before been attained in the history of the office.

In 1921, however, the number rose to 107,656, and in the fiscal year ended last June it reached the total of 113,597, according to the annual report of the Commissioner of Patents, just published.

The Patent Office was one of the few Government departments showing a surplus of receipts over expenses last year. Its cash receipts totaled \$2,894,283, and total expenses after paying \$196,000 as a bonus, left a net surplus of \$172,081.

## NEW STATE PRISON PROJECT GOES TO THE LEGISLATURE

Massachusetts Commissioner of  
Corrections Favors Building  
Within 25 Miles of Boston

Erection of a new state prison somewhere within 25 miles of Boston, legislation to increase the efficiency of the prison labor, and investigation of the criminal law, are the major recommendations made by Sanford Bates, Massachusetts Commissioner of Corrections, in his proposals to the Legislature filed today.

It is expected that considerable attention will be directed to the question of replacing the antiquated structure in Charlestown during the coming session of the General Court. At the last session public interest in the need of a new institution was stimulated by the discussion of the bill proposed by Senator Lewis Parkhurst from Winchester and finally rejected by the Legislature.

**State Prison Issue**  
On the question of the State Prison, Commissioner Bates declares:

"In the course of 50 years, the department having oversight of the prison has recommended the erection of a new state prison. While of course we have uppermost in mind the humane side of this question and believe that a new and up-to-date prison building would be of inestimable assistance in the working out of progressive ideas of penology, we believe that the economic side of the question is getting to be not ignored. It is getting to the point now where the present state prison is an unduly expensive one to maintain. In the first place, ground worth \$100,000 is being occupied, when a tract of land 20 times as large in a more suitable part of the State could be purchased for \$25,000.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

## AMERICAN SHIPS CARRY HALF OF FOREIGN TRADE TONNAGE

Care Used, Shipping Board Also Reports, Not to Transfer  
Too Many Vessels to Foreign Registry

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—Growth of United States shipping in foreign trade, establishment of extensive passenger services in the North Atlantic, the Pacific and to South America, and stabilization of the Government's shipping venture on a strictly business basis, are pointed to as the year's outstanding achievements in the sixth annual report of the Shipping Board.

Altogether the Shipping Board has had during its career 3444 ships. Some have been sold, and many are now laid up idle. The report shows that notwithstanding depression in shipping, there were at the close of the fiscal year on June 30, 1922, approximately 50,000 men engaged on vessels of the American merchant marine and a larger number of longshoremen employed in loading and unloading. More than \$10,000,000 annually has been saved in the reduction of marine and longshore wages of Shipping Board vessels alone.

During the last fiscal year, the report says, there were 37,312 arrivals and departures of vessels engaged in foreign trade aggregating 80,231,000 long tons of cargo. Of this total 52 per cent moved in American bottoms.

During the year, the wooden fleet was reduced by 236 vessels, and the

## HASTE FOR PROFIT INCREASES WASTE IN COAL INDUSTRY

Economic Efficiency Ignored in  
Scramble to "Skim Cream"  
From Mines

The following article is the twentieth of a series revealing conditions in the coal industry in the United States. The pressing importance of the situation is illustrated by the appointment by President Harding of the Fact-Finding Commission now functioning. A special investigator for The Christian Science Monitor has collected the facts presented.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—When a successful coal salesman who has been doing business on commission feels the necessity of having a mine of his own to stabilize his orders he finds it very easy to form a company, or to buy or open up a new mine with his own capital, and this is the history, according to Edwin Ludlow, president of the Institute of Mining Engineers, of many of the modern soft coal mines owned by the coal barons.

The new mine owner proceeds to appoint what he considers a good practical man to take charge. In the majority of cases this means the appointment of a superintendent who has been the foreman in some other mine, and who has worked his way up. He is not an engineer, and he is hired simply to get coal out of the earth at the least possible cost. He works the mine on that basis, skims the cream and takes the best coal. He leaves coal for the roof when it is cheaper to do so than to take it all down and timber.

**Sales the Only End in View**  
The work as he orders it is without definite plan. The engineers who look over the mine are simply surveyors who record what has been done. They are not employed to project the future workings. The wasteful and hit-or-miss system is due to its subordination to the sales branch of the business.

"The majority of mining companies," says Mr. Ludlow, "are simply adjuncts of the sales company." The selling end of the bituminous industry has been the money-making end.

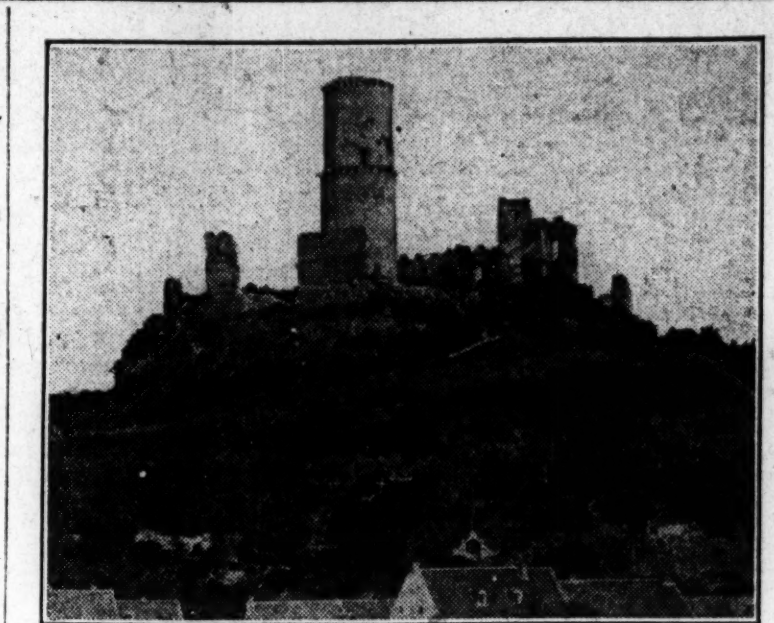
The present industry is a disorganized, sprawling aggregation from which the engineer is practically excluded. How great is the waste is shown by a careful comparison between coal production and the output of zinc ore, made in 1920 in mines close together in Wisconsin and Illinois. This shows the handicap under which coal is laboring.

Coal ore has about twice the bulk of zinc ore but since it is not so heavy as the former for each shovelful, it is not twice the work to mine it. In the case of zinc ore, in 1920 the output was four tons or less per day, per miner. In the zinc mines in this region it was 10 tons to the man, and the output was increasing.

**Reduction of Overhead**  
"Such figures," R. Dawson Hall, managing editor of Coal Age said, "leave little doubt that the coal miner could produce more. There are two reasons why he does not; one is that he does not want to, and the other is that the operator does not really care him the opportunity that he should have, if it were to the economic advantage of the operator to aid him in his production. The miner is paid by the ton, consequently the operator is not interested particularly in how many tons he gets out except as they reduce overhead. He cannot afford to have a single 'day man' idle, but he can afford to have idle several miners who are paid by the ton."

Too many "day men" are expensive, but too many miners cost the superintendent nothing. They are handy to have on hand to get out of the mine and they keep the individual from "earning too much." In fact, the hustler, whose pay envelope is bulky, is likely to be looked upon with suspicion by foremen, and when the average

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)



Schloss Gedesberg

The Schloss Gedesberg Overlooks the Area of the Belgian Army of Occupation in Germany. It Is Situated Near Aix-la-Chapelle and Is One of the Points of Interest Visited by Tourists in the Rhineland

## PEOPLE OF LOWER RHINE FRIENDLY WITH BELGIANS

Later Do Not Like Occupied Area and Soldiers Look  
Forward to Return Home—News Is Censored

This is the second of a series of six articles by a special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor dealing with the occupied areas of the Rhine.

By DEMAREST LLOYD

AACHEN (Aix-la-Chapelle) Nov. 16 (Special Correspondence).—Everyone interviewed here seems to agree that relations between the troops and the population are much better than they were at first. Of course the Germans, who thought they had overthrown their militarism have not taken kindly to the idea of having another and a foreigner brand fastened upon them. But today there is observable a certain amount of friendly contact between the soldiers and the civilian population which is a favorable sign.

A military man interviewed confirmed this view. He said there had been trouble at Hamburg and Obercassel but that feeling on the part of the soldiers had calmed down. The troops, he said, were of value to Germany because the lower Rhineland is an industrial area peopled largely with aliens from eastern Europe with Bolshevik propensities. The army had maintained order in the occupied areas when disorder prevailed elsewhere.

So far as could be learned there was no desire on the part of Belgians to annex territory. If lower Rhineland were annexed by France or set up as an independent state under French control, as one Belgian put it, "Belgium would lose her contact with Germany, which has its economic and political advantages, as well as its military disadvantages. The country would then be left between France, Holland, and the deep sea!"

**Germans Respect Military**  
The army of occupation, it seemed, had no trouble with the civilian population, because Germans had been brought up with such a wholesome respect for military authority. There was special order for handling cases between civilians and soldiers, presided over by justices drafted from civil life. They were supposed to be entirely free from influence of any kind.

The Belgian troops are said not to like the occupation. They are homesick, they would rather stay in their own country. An American who had been some time in Europe described the situation perhaps less sympathetically when he said that just as in America there is the "small town mind," so in Europe there is the "small nation mind."

Thus we find two very favorable factors in the Belgian occupation: firstly, it is not inspired primarily by annexationist aims; and secondly, the military men as a whole do not relish occupation for occupation's sake. Beyond these points there is a good deal to be said on the other side.

**News Is Censored**  
Civilians feel, and not without cause, that in all controversies soldiers have the benefit of the doubt and therefore that they can do very much as they please. When it is a case of a soldier's word against a civilian or several of them the entire burden of proof is on the civilians. Perhaps the worst feature of the Obercassel incident when the shooting of two soldiers had been mistakenly attributed to civilians, was the fact that newspapers in the occupied area were not allowed to publish certain subsequent revelations because of the embarrassment which their publication would have caused.

There is in effect a fairly rigorous censorship of news and opinion. In personal relations between civilians and soldiers, between the occupiers and the occupied in the billets, there is possibility of no end of friction.

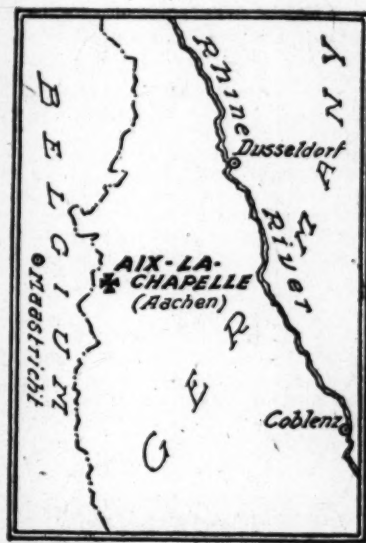
Americans and English were criticized as too businesslike. If they decided to take over a house, a restaurant, or other building, they would want it cleared out in half an hour. With the Belgians or French there would be enough red tape to be gone through with to permit of more time for transfer.

There was real hardship over living accommodation. In many houses there were as many as four persons in a room. The people had no money to spare and very little food to eat. They never did like the Prussians but they had come to learn that Prussians were born and bred in other places besides Germany.

In Germany itself the swing of the pendulum away from respect for authority was having some unfavorable effects since workmen today were tending to be insubordinate and less productive than they formerly were.

**Disrupt Poincaré**  
Germans regard Poincaré with distrust and apprehension. They feel that if he has his way the separation of Rhineland from Germany will be permanent.

The head of a large manufacturing concern was asked how he arranged to keep going with the mark falling so rapidly as to preclude dependable cost estimating and price fixing. He said foreign money ran his plant for which the mill or other property was security. Almost all business in Germany was done this way today. It was impossible to have any reserves in Germany on account of the diminishing value of the currency. The time



Belgian Occupied Area  
Aix-la-Chapelle is the supply depot for the Belgian Army of Occupation, while the bridgehead held by King Albert's forces is at Düsseldorf.

has arrived when firms which do not have these outside credits will be unable to continue.

Selling prices and costs are figured in gold marks and adjusted to the paper currency according to latest quotations. Wages are adjusted with employees every month. They were 75 per cent higher in November than in October.

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## Germany Fitted Out Army of Occupation

Thousands of Rooms Made Habitable in the Rhineland

BERLIN, Dec. 7 (By The Associated Press).—The German Government, although not officially in the furniture business, fitted out 1400 parlors, 2600 sitting rooms, 5000 dining rooms, 10,300 bedrooms, and 4600 kitchens for the forces of occupation in the Rhineland between the fall of 1921 and last summer.

These figures were given to the Reichstag committee of ways and means yesterday by a Socialist Deputy, who told the committee that a large amount of the furniture was provided for occupied castles and private dwellings. He added that 207 communities in the Rhineland had been occupied by Entente troops as compared with 36 which were garrisoned by the Germans before the war.

## BRITAIN WELCOMES AMERICA'S VOICE IN EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

Ambassadors' Arrival and Col.  
Harvey and Mr. Child's  
Speeches Happy Signs

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 7.—Developments are reported which are not without importance in connection with the much discussed question of American participation in the task of the restoration of Europe. The American ambassadors to Germany and Belgium have both arrived in London where the prime ministers of England, France, Italy and Belgium are to meet next Saturday to consider the reparations question. The presence here upon the eve of an international conference of such magnitude of these two distinguished American officials is taken to be not disconnected with the semi-official statement published in the press here today as a cable from Washington, which lays down that as regards Lausanne, America, while refraining from becoming involved in the affairs of Europe, is prepared to give every possible aid to the formation of a program of protection to American nationals and to American rights generally.

**Freedom of Dardanelles**

Two other striking facts which point in a similar direction may also be mentioned. One of them is the spirited demand for the freedom of the Dardanelles, put forward yesterday at Lausanne by the American delegate, Richard Washburn Child. The other is the weighty statement made on Sunday last at the annual dinner of the American circle at the Lyceum Club here by Colonel Harvey, United States Ambassador to Great Britain. Referring to the momentous nature of the decisions that might be come to at Saturday's conference and to the hope that the European statesmen concerned would deal with the situation in a reasonable spirit, Colonel Harvey added the impressive words that America might not be able to influence those decisions, but she might not tolerate them.

**England Recognizes Difficulties**

Such a pronouncement from America's responsible Ambassador here, in any case have strengthened the hands of those European powers which desire to see the destructive bitterness of war give place to the helpful cooperation of peace. Its significance is enhanced by the fact that Colonel Harvey was originally to have spoken on a non-political subject.

His inclusion, at the last moment of a matter of such international weight taken therefore as indicative of more than his own personal convictions in this vitally important matter. Englishmen recognize the reality of the difficulties which lie in the way of American participation in European affairs. They welcome therefore the more such indications as those afforded by the above that American sympathies are active and that American eyes watch closely what is going on.

## Unless Final Settlement Possible Conference May Fall Through

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON  
By Special Cable

PARIS, Dec. 7.—A pessimistic view is taken of the coming London conversations in many quarters. It is felt that the conditions are hardly such as to make for success. Last night Sir John Bradbury crossed to England to participate in the conversations in an advisory capacity. His views about the expediency of the Brussels Conference are well known. He is opposed to the conference unless definite solutions can be arrived at. These solutions depend on various factors which do not appear to be united. Raymond Poincaré, the French Premier, and Louis Barthou are credited with a readiness to reduce the German debt from 132,000,000,000 of gold marks to 40,000,000,000 gold marks. This would be a tremendous advance on previous offers. It would show that France is

(Continued on Page 3, Column 7)

## MINISTERIAL CRISIS

By Special Cable

ROME, Dec. 7.—The meeting of the Italian Yugoslavian delegates which the press announced to have been held on Tuesday is officially denied. Owing to the ministerial crisis in Yugoslavia, Dr. Ninichich was unable to attend the meeting, which was postponed until the formation of the new ministry.

## TURKS PREPARE TO ATTACK AMERICAN VIEWS ON STRAITS

Kemalists Join Russian Critics in  
Opposition to Demilitariza-  
tion of the Dardanelles

By Special Cable

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, Dec. 7.—The question of control of the Straits, the door between western Europe, on the one hand, and Russia and Asia Minor, on the other, which may strategically be opened or securely barred has precipitated an issue of the utmost intensity between the western powers and Bolshevik Russia at the Near Eastern conference. The retort of the Russians to the allied rejection of their proposals was that they would never capitulate and as the Allies are considered at least equally emphatic in the opposite direction it is beginning to be wondered where it all may end.

The Turkish position they cannot ignore is still standing but silent but alert and are watching to see in which direction their interest will point for them to jump. The issue now having been joined, however, by the allied reply to the Russian demands and by Richard Washburn Child's statement in the American position they cannot long remain thus poised and so it is expected they will make a declaration on Friday.

**Inconsistencies Exposed**

The features of this momentous session were allied unity, American intervention and Lord Curzon's exposure of inconsistencies, bordering on hypocrisy, in George Tchitcherine's objections to the preponderance of power which might be maintained by other nations at the entrance to the Straits while he was content to have a similar preponderance of power in the Black Sea, provided it was Russian.

**Italy for Permanent Solutions**

The early gratification over allied unity was considerably tempered when it was noticed that Signor Giolitti, in associating himself with Lord Curzon, had stated that he did so on the understanding that the settlement should be satisfactory to all. Subsequent inquiry by the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Italian circles brought out the explanation that what Italy wanted was a permanent settlement, and that if there were serious disagreement over the one reached, it might not endure. It is wondered, therefore, whether Italian support is to be withdrawn in case Turkey or naval assistance should be obtained, but a well-informed observer remarked that the conversations on that subject would at most be "unilateral."

**American Intervention**

American intervention is by far the most decisive development thus far. It has brought gratification to western powers, somber reflection to the Turks, and chagrin to the Bolsheviks. An express undertaking by Americans to send military or naval assistance or to participate in an international commission, will not be forthcoming at this time, but the United States has entered a situation where there must either be advance or retreat. The situation itself will move. To stand still is impossible and those who have observed the American delegation at Lausanne have the impression that retreat will not be their next move. What may be expected is that situations will be dealt with as they arise on the basis of the protection of American rights and interests along the lines enunciated and the barring unforeseen circumstances all these things are going to need protection in the Near East.

**If Russia Is Adherent**

Bolshevik and some Turkish critics are preparing to attack Mr. Child's statement for favoring demilitarization of the Straits when the Panama Canal is fortified, but the answer already made in response to press inquiries is that the Dardanelles are old and a natural waterway, while the canal is new and constructed by labor and expense. The Turks do not seem to like Mr. Child's statement, but are apparently impressed by it.

**Mr. Tchitcherine late in the day**

issued a statement attempting to hold Mr. Child to the doctrine that warships should never be used for anything but peaceful purposes, in which case they might be admitted to the Black Sea. This is looked on as an invitation to start a debate outside the conference and will not be noticed by the American delegation.

What if the Allies are firm and the Russians carry out their threat not to capitulate? The Allies have posses-



sion of the subject of the conference. The Russians must either fight or leave the conference. The fighting would be long-range for them and would hardly seem practicable. In case they leave the conference some of the other delegates will look after their interests as trustees, as was done at the Washington Conference.

## COPLEY SOCIETY TO MAKE EXHIBITS

### Paris and Boston Displays Are Authorized at Meeting

Two exhibitions, one in Paris, France, and the other in Boston, Mass., were authorized by the Copley Society of Boston for the coming season, at the annual meeting of that organization, held yesterday afternoon at the home of Mrs. Everett Morris on Commonwealth Avenue. The former will be of water color paintings of three American artists, Winslow Homer, John Singer Sargent and Dodge MacKnight, and sculpture by Paul Manship. It is undertaken by invitation of Walter Berry, president of the American Chamber of Commerce in France, and will be held for six weeks, from the first of May to the middle of June, in the galleries of the rue de la Ville-Evêque. The Boston exhibition will be of works of Boston painters and sculptors and will be held upon invitation of the museum authorities at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts next March.

Pictures and sculpture will be loaned for the Paris exhibit by the Metropolitan Museum of Fine Arts, New York, the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Museum, the Worcester (Mass.) Art Museum, the Fogg Art Museum of Harvard University and by private collectors.

The permanent exhibition committee of the Copley Society, of which Holker Abbott, president of the society, is chairman, is the committee in charge of arrangements for the Paris exhibit. Mrs. J. H. Montgomery, who has recently returned from Paris, where she had several conferences with Mr. Berry with regard to the exhibition, is forming an honorary committee. Mr. Berry also will have a committee of arrangements to take care of arrangements in France.

The Paris exhibition is the first of the kind ever undertaken by the Copley Society. It is planned not only to show fine examples of American water colors and sculpture, but also to give France an expression of good will and friendship.

The officers of last year were re-elected as follows: Holker Abbott, president; Thomas Allen and H. Winthrop Peirce, vice-presidents; Frederick W. Coburn, secretary; D. Blakely Hoar, treasurer. The board of governors was elected as follows: Miss Ethel A. Forbes, Miss Lois L. Howe, Miss Helen G. Moseley, Charles H. Pepper, Edward R. Warren and John A. Wilson.

## EVENTS TONIGHT

Boston Women's City Club: Reading of poems by Harold A. Vinal. 8:15.  
Dorchester: Trade: Monthly meeting. Mattapan National Bank. 8:30.  
Boston Credit Men's Association: December meeting. 8:30.  
Boston Y. M. C. A.: Huntington School. Varsity Club supper. 8:30.  
Harvard University: Illustrated lecture, "Pontormo and Around Him," Frederick M. Clapp, Fogg Art Museum. 8:30.  
Harvard University: Concert by Boston Symphony Orchestra. Sanders Theater. 8:30.  
Woman's Auxiliary: Dinner and fair, 120 Longwood. 8:30.  
University Extension Course: Lecture by Stuart Mason on Russian Opera. "Eugene Onegin." Boston Public Library. 8:30.  
Boston University School of Law: Middlesex Court. Address, District Attorney. Elect Arthur K. Reading. 4.  
University Club of Boston: Annual. Intercollegiate meeting. Copley Plaza. 7:30.  
Boston City Club: Concert by Fisk Jubilee Singers. 8:30.  
Emerson College of Oratory: Illustrated lecture, "Communal Playmaking." Prof. Frederick H. Koch, 491 Boylston Street. 8.  
Woman's Club of Boston: Campaign dinner. 216 Huntington Avenue. 8:30.  
Mechanics Hall: Atlantic City Board Walk and exhibition, until 10.  
Eastern Massachusetts Poultry and Pigeon Association: Annual show. Congress Hall. Chelsea. 8:30.  
Boston Public Library: Free illustrated lecture on "From Sea to Sea in South America." Emma C. Cummings. 8.  
Boston Pigeon Society: Dinner and discussion, "The Persistence of Race Prejudice." 124 Boylston Street. 8.  
Taylor Society: Dinner. Dr. H. B. Vandenberg of Harvard School of Business Administration. "The Relation of the Business Cycle to the Individual Industry." Engineers Club. 8:30.  
Association of College Teachers of Education: Colonial Club, Cambridge. 8:30.

**Theaters**  
Copley—"Pygmalion." 8:15.  
Hollis—"Bull-Doz Drummond." 8:15.  
Keiths—"Vaudeville." 8.  
Majestic—"Vaudeville." 8.  
Park—"When Knighthood Was in Flower." (Film). 8:15.  
Plymouth—"The Dover Road." 8:15.  
Selwyn—"Down to the Sea in Ships." (Film). 8:15.  
St. James—"Dulcy." 8:15.  
Shubert—"Franklin D. Roosevelt." 8:15.  
Tremont—"Capt. Applegate." 8:15.  
Wilbur—"The Bat." 8:15.

**Musical**  
Boston Opera House—Russian Grand Opera Company. "The Snow Maiden." 8:15.  
Fine Arts—"The Beggars' Opera." 8:15.  
Symphony Hall—Recital by John McCormack. 8:15.

**Radio**  
WGAI (Medford Hills)—9:30, concert, Ideal Mandolin Club.  
WVAC (Boston)—8:15, program of American Club, male chorus, from Melrose Memorial Hall.  
WJZ (Newark)—7, "Jack Rabbit Stealer." 8:30, vocal concert, Miss Margaret Lovell, soprano; Mrs. Harold Bancroft, alto; William H. Hyatt, tenor; Harold Myers, baritone; Miss Margaret Still, accompanist; 9:15, talk, "Spanish Olives" by C. A. Thayer. 9:30, concert, Colonial City Chorus.  
KDKA (Pittsburgh)—7:30, bedtime story & home-coming. 8:30, concert. KDKA Little Symphony Orchestra.  
KYW (Chicago)—8, Adrienne DeVore, soprano; Wladimir Wladimirsky, Louis Pupillo, violinist; Miss Sallie McKee, accompanist; Robert Campbell, reader.  
WGY (Schenectady)—7:45, concert program.

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## BOSTON TO HAVE BRANCH OF THE SMALL HOUSE BUREAU

### Dwellings for Families With Small Incomes at Minimum of Cost Objects of Organization

A branch of the United States Small House Bureau is being formed this week in Boston, the seventh in a series of 13 regional groups carrying forward the public service ideas of the main organization, which was established three years ago in Minneapolis, Minn. The bureau is subject to the direction of the American Institute of Architects and has for its president Edwin H. Brown of Minneapolis, who is chairman of the small house committee of the institute.

To make the dream house a reality for the family with a small income, to rob home-building of mystery for the novice, to prevent waste and inappropriateness of design by the contractor, to vary the monotonous rows of shoe-box houses in the interest of city planning in rapidly growing industrial centers—these are some of the aims with which the bureau was founded. The tangible evidences of its success are the little houses scattered throughout this country and as far away as Africa and South America. They are little houses, for the bureau provides designs only for houses from three to six rooms. Beyond that it recommends that individual architects be consulted.

**Worked Out Original Scheme**  
A group of 10 Minneapolis architects worked out the original scheme. They were interested in bringing attractive, moderate-priced homes within the reach of the average workingman. Individually if they prepared a set of plans the cost to the client would be \$300 or \$400. Collectively they drew sketches which could be utilized as standard houses and which when sold in volume could be offered for a price of \$25. To the sketches they added an information service. They made out a shopping list telling how many bricks, how many bags of nails, how much lumber was required for each house. Then they pledged themselves to answer questions from the home-builders, to tell why some stucco cracks, what kind of heating plant should be installed, what is the best material for the money.

The proof of their standardized plans made it possible for the lumber and standard stock materials came when one of the home-builders invited a representative of the bureau to see what was left over when the contractor had finished the house. There were three bricks, a couple of short ends of lumber and a piece of siding.

The extension of the original plan to include the various parts of the country was described today by Maurice I. Flagg of Minneapolis, head of the service department of the National

Bureau, who is assisting in the formation of the Boston branch and who goes from here to organize a group of Pittsburgh architects next week.

**New England Type**  
"We have found that the architects of each locality can best answer the needs of that locality," said Mr. Flagg. "The New England farmhouse type is the home which is most in demand in every part of the country. But New England architects are in the best position to work out the details of that kind of house for New England, just as California architects are best fitted to answer the needs of their locality. Therefore we are setting up regional offices, adding to our national board one director from the American Institute of Architects for each new regional director appointed, in order that the bureau may at all times be responsive to the wish of the locality."

"One of the most interesting questions which our organization has to answer is that in order to establish a laboratory this spring in which to construct one of each of our main types of houses. Last year we built one of our houses in Minneapolis. Fifteen men bid on the contract and when it was let one of the men threatened to buy a lot next to ours and put up the same house in order to prove that the figures we accepted were \$2000 too low; while another contractor threatened to build on the other side to prove that the figures determined upon were \$1800 too high. With such a division of opinion it is no wonder that the average home-builder is bewildered, that he sometimes fails to put up a house at all, and sometimes pays far too much for the one he does build."

"Our bureau was in a position to point out to the citizens of Minneapolis why the figures we accepted were right and it is in order that we may extend this same service to the rest of the country that we want to increase our knowledge of costs. Now we are in a position to save often as much as \$2000 on a \$6500 project by advising the home-builder on the costs he should pay. The houses for which we submit plans cost according to their equipment from \$3500 to \$6000, the average being from \$5200 to \$5800."

"In Boston, as in the other parts of the country, the membership of the bureau is limited to architects. Our project is not one of profits. But we are finding among architects everywhere many men who are glad to help in the putting up of attractive low-priced homes. They are the ones who compose the membership of the local bureau and of the national organization."

## PUEBLOS UNHEEDED, SAY NEW MEXICANS

### Contradict Assertions by Commissioner Burke Defending Bursum Bill

SANTA FE, N. M., Dec. 6 (Special)—Direct contradictions of the state's position against the operations of unscrupulous promoters, enactment of laws giving greater control over electric and gas companies, and passage of laws designed to aid the street railway situation are asked by the State Department of Public Utilities in recommendations filed today with the Secretary of State.

The important changes sought in the securities law, which is really a process of improvement as weaknesses are shown in its operation, are in the direction of more effective checks on questionable stock practices. The department asks the power to require the suspension of the sale of securities within the seven-day period allowed between the filing of intention to sell and the filing of the statement now required. Commenting upon this proposal, the department declares that "a considerable number of doubtful securities which have been investigated after complaints, and some of which have been subsequently barred from sale, have been sold in large quantities during the seven-day period allowed by law."

The department asks a provision in the law authorizing the requirement of special reports upon companies by engineers or accountants at the expense of the companies. This reflects the difficulty which has arisen in several cases brought before the commission under the act where the decision has hung on the practical engineering aspects of the concern for which the security is being sold.

It is also asked that the present loophole in the law which permits a broker whose registration has been revoked by the department, registering as a salesman and vice versa, be eliminated. Another recommendation is that police officers be authorized to arrest without warrant any person believed to be violating the act. This is Bill.

Nine thousand Pueblo Indians unanimously denounce the Bursum Bill and will send a delegation to Washington at their own expense to make the facts known. The present struggle involves nothing less than an attempt to extinguish Pueblo Indian life. The Indians themselves, are sponsors of constructive and just legislation, generous to the white settlers, which will be proposed in Congress.

## LIEUT. HINTON RESUMES FLIGHT

PARA, Brazil, Dec. 7 (By The Associated Press)—Lieut. Walter Hinton resumed his New York-to-Rio Janeiro airplane flight today. He took the air here at 7 a. m., setting out for Maranhao, down the coast, with the intention of stopping at Braganca and replenishing his gasoline supply.

**POSTAL RECEIPTS INCREASE**  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 7—Postal receipts at 50 selected cities last month averaged 15.79 per cent more than those of November, 1921. The Post Office Department announced. None of the 50 cities reported a decrease, while at 13 the gain was greater than 20 per cent.

## STRONGER BLUE SKY LAW IS ADVOCATED

### Public Utilities Department Would Make Important Changes in Securities Act

Strengthening of the Massachusetts "Blue Sky Law" to provide further protection against the operations of unscrupulous promoters, enactment of laws giving greater control over electric and gas companies, and passage of laws designed to aid the street railway situation are asked by the State Department of Public Utilities in recommendations filed today with the Secretary of State.

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## CHRISTMAS GIFTS

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asked on the ground that many transient salesmen are without the reach of the law.

With respect to gas and electric light companies, the department renews its three major recommendations of last year. It asks authority to fix the rates of all gas and electric companies in the State; asks a law forbidding public utility companies from making contracts with each other when the same persons are officials of both companies; and forbidding public utilities from depositing their funds with private banking houses. The department also asks authority to enter premises and investigate electric light meters as it can gas meters.

Three recommendations are made by the commission with regard to street railways. The first would allow any city or town to contribute to the cost of service of a street railway within the municipality; the second would permit two or more cities to join in a contribution for the same purpose; and the third would permit the department to override the action of any city or town which should refuse a jitney license to an applicant already operating in an adjoining municipality.

## NEW STATE PRISON PROJECT GOES TO THE LEGISLATURE

(Continued from Page 1)

the question and that an expenditure sufficient to warrant an up-to-date building would be a waste of the money of the citizens. The great object of prison discipline today is to reform or rehabilitate the individual. This can be done through proper labor, with modern appliances, an efficient school system and ample ground for well-regulated outdoor exercise and recreation. None of these things can be properly carried out in the present structure.

Mr. Bates devotes considerable of his recommendations to the question of increasing the efficiency of prison labor. He asserts that one of the worst indictments which can be made against a penal institution is that its inmates are idle. The chief problem is to secure efficiency in the sort of labor performed and yet have the work conform to three requirements—teaching the inmate a trade, not unduly competing with outside labor and returning a profit to the State for the support of the prisoner.

Going into this question Mr. Bates says: "The first requirement is well met in our prisons by the establishment of textile and boot and shoe trades, which are the prevailing industries in New England. These trades, including 'all-minimum' ware, clothing, underwear, brushes, furniture, needle trades, etc., are respectable trades to follow on the outside."

The second requirement is met by the adoption of the state use system whereby the State supplies its institutions with products for their own use. Both employers and employees on the outside have recognized that this was the only way in which the State had to supply its own market. This is a large and growing market and one which can well keep our prisons busy in supplying.

**Prison Labor Inefficient**  
The third requirement, however, is complicated. It is that prison labor is naturally inefficient. Imagine an ordinary industrial concern which could not pick and choose its own employees, which could not discharge an incompetent employee; which required the labor of its operatives without any return in the shape of payment or recognition thereof; and which, as its only outlet, had to dispose of its products to a few individuals who had been unable or unwilling to support themselves in a law-abiding fashion in the community. All these difficulties are present in the present penal institution. It is doubtful if in the face of these obstacles our prison industries can ever be made so efficient as to return an income over and above the cost of maintaining the prison. This, however, has been done in a few of the states of this country, notably Minnesota and Michigan. Industrial conditions and the keener competition of free labor in this Commonwealth make it doubtful if methods employed in those states could be used with success here.

There is no question, however, but that with a change in the handling of prison labor so that it will more nearly resemble normal industrial conditions outside, there would be a very considerable increase in the receipts from prison labor and a consequent decrease in the expense of running our prisons. It is frankly admitted that we do not maintain our prisons solely to make money from prison labor. Our first concern should be the protection of the public from anti-social persons; and our second and equally important concern should be to do everything possible to reform and rehabilitate those persons who by misfortune or design have become enemies of society. It is felt, however, that our industries could be made more efficient without sacrificing either of these principles, but on the contrary, a logical and efficient industrial system would greatly assist in the effort to reform and redeem the inmates of our prisons. No man can be expected to take an interest in work when he knows that his three meals and lodging are assured to him whether he works faithfully or whether he loaf.

When Mrs. Eddy reopened the Massachusetts Metaphysical College, Mr. Edward A. Kimball taught the first class, assisted by Judge Septimus J. Hanna and Mrs. Lathrop. Mrs. Eddy also made her one of the First Members of The Mother Church. For 26 years she practiced and taught in New York City, returning to Boston in 1911, when her son, John Lathrop, was appointed First Reader in The Mother Church by the Board of Directors. For three years she lived at 355 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, then moved to Brookline, where she has since lived at 87 Colchester Street.

## MRS. LAURA LATHROP HAS PASSED AWAY

Mrs. Laura Lathrop, one of Mrs. Eddy's earlier students, who passed away at her home in Brookline, Mass., yesterday, was instrumental in organizing and establishing, under Mrs. Eddy's direction, Second Church of Christ, Scientist, of New York City. For many years she was known and loved as practitioner and teacher, both in New York and Boston.

Mrs. Lathrop went to Chicago, where she was healed through Christian Science after 30 years of invalidism. Coming later to Boston, she received her first lesson from Mrs. Eddy on Sept. 7, 1885. She later took two other courses under the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science and was sent by her to New York City to help in the work of establishing Christian Science there.

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on the job. The State spends \$11,000 annually in gratuities to men on their release from prison, realizing that having confined a man for a considerable period, it cannot turn him out into the world with nothing. The State gives to a man in prison, free of charge, his board and lodging, tobacco, entertainment and the opportunity for an education. In a way, then, the State is already paying wages to prisoners in the form of these gratuities, but is doing it in such an illogical and inconsequential way that the most inefficient or unambitious laborer in our prisons receives as much as the conscientious and faithful one.

The commissioner also recommends that the limit on the salaries of the agents of the department appointed to aid prisoners be taken off; that certain agents and employees of the department be made special state officers; that conditions in police stations be investigated, and that the law relative to commitments to prisons for various crimes be investigated and revised.

## IRISH DEPUTY SHOT IN DUBLIN

DUBLIN, Dec. 7 (By The Associated Press)—William T. Cosgrave, president of the Dail Cabinet, announced to the Parliament this afternoon that Sean Hales, a deputy, had been shot and killed, and Patrick O'Malley, who was deputy Speaker, had been wounded while they were on their way to the Parliament session.

Both deputies were on a jaunting car proceeding along the quays when they were attacked with revolvers. The two deputies were attacked just as they were leaving the Ormand Hotel for Parliament. A lorry load of British soldiers, arriving on the scene, opened fire on the deputies' assailants, who were scattered and pursued. It is not known whether any of the attacking party were injured.

**Usher's Opportunity**  
William T. Cosgrave, president of the Dail Cabinet, was the first one to be sworn in and to sign the roll. Kevin O'Higgins, Minister of Home Affairs, and the other ministers took the oath in turn, followed by the members of the Dail.

Mr. Cosgrave in acknowledging his election as President received an ovation. He paid warm tribute to the British, who, he said, once the treaty was signed, never had tried to whitewash it down one iota, but had stood by the letter and spirit of their bargain with scrupulous and undeviating good faith.

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## NECESSARIES OF LIFE BOARD PROPOSES NEW LEGISLATION

### Chairman Hultman Would Take Cognizance of Lessons Taught by the Post-War Period

That the war and post-war periods with its housing shortage and soaring rents, its high and fluctuating price levels, and its coal strike and fuel stringency have taught lessons of which cognizance should be taken in permanent legislation are the outstanding features of the recommendations to the Legislature made today by Eugene C. Hultman, chairman of the special Massachusetts Commission on the Necessaries of Life.

The commission expires on May 1, 1923, having been extended for one year in two consecutive years on the ground that the emergency for which it was created had not completely passed. With the function of completely investigating the conditions of fuel, food, housing, costs of necessities of life and coal facts and figures.

With respect to rents, Mr. Hultman declares that the emergency law requiring landlords to give 30 days' notice to tenants to vacate tenancies at will to tenants to vacate tenancies at will has functioned satisfactorily and is of equal value and justice in normal times. He therefore recommends that the law be made permanent and in any event extended to May 1, 1924. Asserting that the housing conditions still permit unscrupulous landlords to take advantage of tenants, the commission also suggests that the law be amended so that the courts would have the right in the emergency to establish reasonable rentals for dwellings on the basis of a fair return on investment. Extension for another year of the law assuring redress for tenants whose landlords seek to profit by making conditions bad is also urged.

With respect to fuel, Mr. Hultman reaffirms his stand that relief from the burdensome cost of domestic fuel can only be achieved when other fuels than anthracite coal are developed and competitive conditions brought into the domestic fuel market.

The present high price of anthracite is to a large extent, due to the habit of our people demanding anthracite for their entire domestic needs," Mr. Hultman says. "By a knowledge of the use of fuel and its proper combustion, together with discrimination as to the type of fuel purchased, the householders of this Commonwealth can save vast sums of money."

"We are now passing through one of the periodic exploitations of us by the anthracite industry. We can prevent much mental and financial suffering in the future by getting rid of our dependence upon anthracite."

The commission, therefore, repeats its recommendation of last year, rejected by the Legislature, that \$10,000 be appropriated by the Commonwealth for the investigation by an expert agency of possible substitutes, classifications and directions for their use.

**Extension of Act**  
While on the question of coal, Mr. Hultman recommends the extension of the termination of the emergency act recreating the Emergency Fuel Commission. He asserts that "there is a possibility of further interference with coal production the ensuing year." He declared also, that the compilation, interpretation and dissemination of coal statistics as they affect Massachusetts consumers should be continued by the proper state department.

The last recommendation made by the commission deals with cost of living. Mr. Hultman asserts that the demand for figures showing conditions of price has not diminished and that the work of compiling the statistics on this phase of the commission's work should be continued.

"The period of post-war readjustment," Mr. Hultman says in conclusion, "is uneven and unsettled, and is greatly intensified. All possible information in regard to comparative living costs should be available to the public. The possession of such knowledge tends to prevent unnecessary misunderstanding between Capital and Labor. It also enables the public to form an intelligent opinion on living costs based upon facts. The commission, therefore, recommends that 'cost of living figures' be compiled and published by a state department from time to time."

**ENDOWMENT FUND SOUGHT**  
The foundation of two additional chairs at the Episcopal Theological School in Cambridge and the desire to increase the emoluments of professors, who are now regarded as underpaid, is the purpose of a movement among graduates and friends of the school to complete an endowment fund of \$1,000,000 within 60 days. The movement, which is to be nation-wide, was opened yesterday by Bishop William Lawrence of Massachusetts at a conference of 50 leading clergymen who graduated from the school.

**DR. JOHN R. MOTT TO SPEAK**  
PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 7.—Dr. John R. Mott, general secretary of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A., will attend a two-day conference of Maine Association and church workers here, Dec. 12-13. This meeting is one of a series to be held in 20 American cities with Dr. Mott as speaker in furtherance of a nation-wide forward movement in religious work.

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## SOUTHERNS GENIAL TO M. CLEMENCEAU

Ties Between Republics Are Emphasized as Society Greets War Premier

Special from Monitor Bureau  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Georges Clemenceau spoke to the Southern Society in Washington last evening, facing one of the most sympathetic audiences he has had since he came to America. In introducing him, Hugh C. Wallace, former Ambassador to France, said:

It is hardly necessary to introduce M. Clemenceau to an American audience. No man of our time is better known and few have a stronger claim upon our admiration and esteem, but as you give him welcome I ask you to carry your thoughts back to the dark days of 1918, the man who was the heart and soul of France as she gathered herself for the supreme struggle on the Marne. The recollection of that inspiring figure will not soon fade from the minds of men, for when the goal was won his countrymen with one accord proclaimed him as Father of Victory.

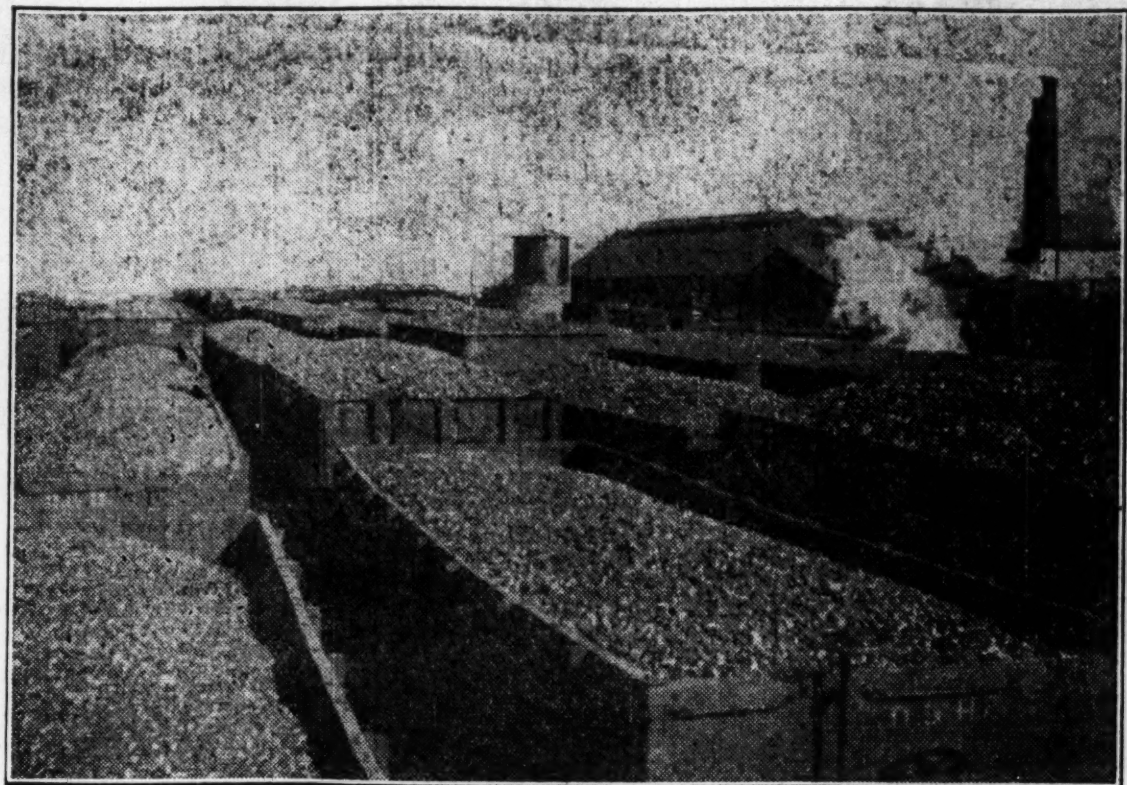
Fought in Common Cause  
But victory has its drawbacks and M. Clemenceau comes now to tell us of the plight in which the war has left his country. As Americans we cannot fail to be sympathetic auditors. Looking back over the brief years which have followed the armistice we see again our soldier sons marching side by side with their brethren of France and our hearts thrill anew as we recall their sacrifices and their triumphs.

They fought and fell together in a common cause, and when that cause was won they thought their battle was over. So thought we all, but M. Clemenceau brings tidings of a distracted world in which much still remains to be done.

No one is better qualified to tell us of the needs of France. He has seen her devastated provinces and he knows the trials and the sufferings of her people. Towering over all, he sees a mountain of debt which seems to increase in peace as it grew in war, and leaves a peace-burdened population with little hope and much despair.

In such a crisis what can America do to help? Europe needs her now as she did five years ago, but what she needs most is a generous sympathy and support. M. Clemenceau will tell us his story in his own way, but as we listen let us remember that France and America, friends since a century ago, are still friends and allies in all that will help in the betterment of the world, for the America of 1922 still thinks as she did in 1917 and her affection for France remains the same.

Ties Between Republics  
Daniel C. Roper, president of the Southern Society, expressed the appreciation of the organization for the plan of M. Clemenceau to reach the South through its membership.  
E. Lee Trinkle, Governor of Vir-



While the Furnace Fire Is Fading and the Mercury Seeks the Bulb  
Anthracite, Longed For by Householders, Stands in Cars With Rusting Wheels on Sidings of Railroads That Control the Mines. Lack of Motive Power Is Blamed, and Meantime the Labor Strife Between Roads and Shop Crafts Remains Unsettled

ginia, referred to the ties of family and friendship which bind France and the United States, sister republics of the Old and New Worlds. He said:

Singularly and beautifully blended and interwoven are the histories of the two great republics. This international sympathy, fashioned by Lafayette and Washington, during our colonial or revolutionary period, cemented with French and American blood at Yorktown, and on other fields, was accentuated and we believe, perpetuated by the action of one of the greatest figures in American or in world history—Woodrow Wilson.

So long as courage is esteemed as a virtue or the valor of manhood is possessed of a value, so long will America honor France for the part played by her in the World War, so long will America love France for herself.

M. Clemenceau spent a quarter of an hour with Woodrow Wilson in his library, "an affectionate" meeting, with reminiscence and discussion of current trend of world events commingled.

GERMAN CREDIT LESS  
BERLIN, Dec. 7.—The Government's balance in foreign exchange with Reichsbank totaled 50,566,000 gold marks at the end of November, compared with 50,555,000 on Nov. 15. At the end of October, and 32,168,000 at the end of July. This includes reparations bills, compared with 20,980,000 at the end of October, and 6,870,000 for reparations, compared with 13,312,000 at the end of October.

services and were a permanent threat to public order rendered necessary the creation of a subsidiary police force. Signor Nitti therefore formed the Royal Guards whose chief care was to check strikes and put down the revolutionary movement. The Royal Guards rendered useful services and their initial number of 25,000 gradually rose to 40,000 while the number of carabinieri was also increased from 32,000 to 72,000. The new government has now announced its decision to reduce the number of both the carabinieri and the Royal Guards to their pre-war figures.

The Italian press has been often attracted to and commented upon the arrogance of railway porters and the difficulty for the tourist to obtain due respect. This has gained for Italy the undesirable reputation of being a country where the railway porters are the despots. There is every hope that this state of affairs will soon be done away with. It is expected that under the new régime Bolshevik methods will entirely disappear and that railway porters, cabmen and waiters will resume their good manners for the benefit of the occasional visitor. A new way for providing for the comfort of tourists is that of organizing special parties, which on arriving in Italy find lodging, guides and other accommodation previously prepared by the English and American agencies. The railway service is certainly the cause of much inconvenience. And an example of the bad management of luggage transportation is that given by an American gentleman in Rome, who did not receive his luggage sent from Chiasso, for over a month, until it was time for him to return to America.

A decided tendency is shown to restore the royal palaces throughout Italy to their former splendor. In 1919 a decree was issued by the Nitti administration whereby many of the King's palaces and parks were to be converted into museums for collecting the numerous art treasures which were to be restored by Austria and Germany. It has now been discovered that the royal palaces, far from being used for that purpose, were being transformed into government and municipal offices, and that their artistic and rich furniture was being dispersed among Italian embassies abroad. This has aroused the indignation of the Fascists, who in the last few weeks have become extremely monarchial. During the revolution the Fascists occupied the Palazzo Pitti in Florence and formally stated their intention of handing it over to the King in person. Their example was followed by the Fascists of Naples who deplored the fact that their town had been deprived of the honor of possessing a home for the King. Signor Mussolini has promised his followers to examine the question himself and has already expressed his opinion that former royal palaces should be restored to the King.

## HASTE FOR PROFIT INCREASES WASTE IN COAL INDUSTRY

(Continued from Page 1)

age wages rise it will be a signal for taking on more men.

There are two general methods of increasing output of coal at present; one is to increase efficiency, and this plan has led in the last five years to a vast amount of industrial reorganization under expert engineers; the other way, the common method in the coal fields, is to open new mines and let efficiency be forgotten. There are plenty of coal seams waiting to be attacked; the cost of the waste is largely borne by the surplus men, who are paid nothing unless they produce coal. This condition will last so long as unrestricted competition in the coal fields and disorganized exploitation of natural resources are allowed.

Car System Inefficient  
The engineering lack is seen at its worst in the underground car system of many mines. Hugh Archibald, mining engineer, says the average American miner who works four hours a day, on those days when mines are open, is "lucky." The miner in the eight hours underground must travel from pit mouth to his working "room" along tunnels. This will take him from 15 minutes to an hour, one way, according to the age of the mine. When he gets to his "place" he cannot send out coal until he receives an empty car. There he may wait two or three hours in the morning, while the underground transportation system untangles itself, and starts to work.

"In most mines" Mr. Archibald says "transportation at the beginning of the day is just as the end of the day, and the day before found it; jumbled up after operating a mixed haulage system without measuring the time involved in traversing the unequal distances, and depending upon the men to co-ordinate their work."

Naturally an inflow of extra miners into this organization in times when high demand is sought, by increasing coal cut from the seams without increasing the underground cars, simply jams transport up, more than ever, and dilutes the amount of work for individuals.

When the miner gets his first car in the morning he is uncertain when the next will arrive. Anyone entering a mining town will see miners going home as early as 12 o'clock. They have the right to leave work when they see fit. It is a costly custom for men and mines, but long usage has given it the effect of law. Irregular industries breed irregular habits and undoubtedly many men grow shiftless under the plan.

General Lack of Foresight  
After an early morning trudge of a mile or so from home to the mine, a wait at the entrance, a half hour's walk to the digging surface and there a wait of three or even four hours with no cars, one can see why some miners quit, knowing as they do that next morning, with hard work, they can turn out two days' output. The operators on their part do not seriously object for the miner's time costs nothing; after all—the mine may close for lack of orders tomorrow! Only to the engineer who is trying to bring efficiency by planning ahead and standardizing the work does the present method appear strikingly objectionable.

That this system is unnecessary has been proved. Machinery would alleviate it. Half the coal now mined is undercut by machinery, but "machine-mined" coal is rare indeed. A. J. Mason, the ore engineer whose plans standardized the handling of steel and iron ore for the United States Steel Company, and whose success in bringing machinery into play there revolutionized the whole industry, feels that the same standardizing methods could be applied to coal.

He finds the present system like using a spade instead of a plough. He would have a team of six men with loading machine and gathering motor travel from "room" to "room." With a locomotive in attendance he thinks 100 tons of coal could be mined by a team in an hour.

If the economic and intellectual appeal for such a saving as this fails, what greater humanitarian motive could anyone desire than to bring to the surface hundreds of thousands of men who are now passing their lives underground, in dark isolation?

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Coal Operators Charged With Sharp Practice on Insurance  
POTTSVILLE, Pa., Dec. 7.—(Special)—Figures have been quoted by Kieran Donahue of the State Workmen's Insurance Fund which presume to show that the 10 cents a ton charged by the anthracite combine for compensation insurance is, in reality, a source of large gain for the operators.

On last year's tonnage the amount collected was \$8,055,053, the distribution to workers \$2,722,029, leaving a neat little balance for the operators of \$5,332,024 as net profit. Mr. Donahue says the ignorant workman is the victim of sharp practice in the adjustment of claims and that the operators benefit from the practice. As an instance of the method employed he says:

If a miner is injured he is compensated only for the short time he is idle, not for the permanent damage. He gets \$12 for 150 weeks, and then shifts for himself. Unable to go back into the mines, his condition often becomes pitiable.

If anyone wants to know the monstrous injustice the state bureau has tried to put over on workmen, let him just examine the records in the compensation bureau here. This fund was organized so that an employee, when injured, would be able to get substantial justice, yet no other corporation is so heartless as the Workmen's Funds, as managed.

The management is able to show that the State writes its business at greatly less figures than the stock companies, but it is at the expense of the state workmen. The lifting of the lid is urgently needed in this bureau. Some of the injustice done is the fault of the law, but in many instances the department takes gross advantage of needy workmen.

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## BRITISH SKEPTICAL OF SOVIET SCHEME

Moscow. Disarmament Conference Not Expected to Bring About Practical Results

By Cable from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Dec. 7.—Reports of the first sessions of the Moscow disarmament conference to which Russia invited representatives of the various border states are now reaching this country. The Bolsheviks evidently tried to model their procedure on the Washington Disarmament Conference, and Maxim Litvinoff on behalf of the Soviet Government announced the Russian program with much élan. There, however, the resemblance between the two conferences seems to end, for in this country, at any rate, it is regarded as extremely doubtful whether the Russian proposals to her neighbors will even prove acceptable, much less practicable.

The Russian scheme may be chiefly summarized as first, the mutual reduction in the standing armies to a quarter their present strength within two years—in the case of the Russians this means an army of only 200,000; second, a proportionate reduction in the size of the military budgets; third, the establishment of neutral frontier "zones" similar to those already in existence on the Russo-Finnish border.

Border States Present  
Taken at their face value, these proposals seem far-reaching, but British opinion is inclined to doubt whether they are more than words. In addition to Russia, the states attending the conference are Poland, Finland, Lithuania, Estonia and Latvia.

Of these, Lithuania took advantage of the conference's opening session to protest that an "important part of her territory—meaning Vilna—is occupied by armed forces of another state—meaning Poland." These are somewhat ominous words for a disarmament conference. Again it is pointed out that Rumania does not appear in the list of states represented at Moscow, and no one believes that Russia will reduce her army to 200,000 unless Rumania follows suit.

Rumania Cannot Disband  
But, however much she wants to Rumania cannot disband her military forces till the status of Constantinople and the Bardenelles question are settled. Russia's interest in the problem of the Straits is, of course, naval rather than military, and it is therefore significant that naval armaments are expressly excluded from the Moscow conference's purview.

Obviously this is on the grounds that Russia has already reduced her fleet by 75 per cent since 1917, and therefore cannot contemplate a further reduction at present. It may be remarked, however, that she has also already reduced her armies by nearly this figure, since 1917, yet she can apparently contemplate—anyhow on paper—a further reduction of her land forces without a tremor. Taken all in all, therefore, it is not surprising that the British have their doubts about the conference now sitting at Moscow.

## FEDERAL PENSIONS COST \$255,201,662

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The American pension system cost the public \$255,201,662 during the fiscal year ended last June 30, according to the annual report of the Commissioner of Pensions sent today to President Harding. Of this amount \$253,807,-

583 was paid out for pensions, the cost of maintenance of the system being \$1,394,079.  
That the number of pensions in this country is rapidly diminishing is shown in the statement that \$4,908,269 less was paid in pensions during the past fiscal year than during the previous year.

Everything is so bright and beautiful.  
Carols echo through these buildings at intervals during the day—  
And the big organs send forth their music in happy harmony.  
So much that is beautiful in thought and expression—  
So much that is interesting and worth while.

## BRITAIN WELCOMES AMERICA'S VOICE IN EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

(Continued from Page 1)

not as intransigent as is often pretended.  
But unfortunately even a figure of this kind is completely useless as a basis on which to make calculations. It would leave the German situation untouched and it would not facilitate an international loan. On the other hand the French are desirous of obtaining a formal cancellation of the debt owing to England. The extinction of their own debt would be the sugar to make palatable the reduction of the German debt.

On this point it is difficult to ascertain Mr. Bonar Law, the British Premier's intentions. Great reserve is manifested in official circles, but it is certain that unless France takes a general view of the situation, which strikes England as making possible a final settlement, England is not disposed to forgive French debts. A proposal in this direction would be premature. It is hard then to see what useful purpose the Brussels Conference can accomplish, if France holds out for figures that are impossible; and England naturally does not see why she should forgo all her credits on Germany or France.

It is not surprising, therefore, that a gloomy view is taken regarding the Brussels Conference, and even of the London conversations. There will be no open quarrels, but it is possible that everybody will agree to abandon or postpone the Brussels Conference. The British are, however, prepared to allow France to seize the so-called productive pledges of the German mines and forests, and everything points to some such outcome of the meeting. That M. Poincaré will go far in the way of sanctions is not credited, but that he will insist on obtaining certain specific lines, if a broader settlement is impossible, is now certain.

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## SOCIALIST DEPUTIES SEE ITALIAN PREMIER

By Special Cable  
ROME, Dec. 7.—The greatest importance is attached to Gabriele D'Annunzio's conversations with the Socialist deputies, Signor Baldesi and Signor Zanbini, who had seen the Premier, Benito Mussolini on Sunday. Apparently the poet aims at uniting the Labor forces of Italy—the Socialists and the Fascists in order to form one huge Labor party. Signor D'Annunzio believes that he is the only Italian able to make the union possible as the Bleu are always above parties.

COLUMBIA GETS \$5,000,000  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The United States yesterday gave the Republic of Colombia a check for \$5,000,000, its first of five payments under the \$25,000,000 treaty ratified in 1921 to cover certain damages incurred in the construction of the Panama Canal.

## Real or Imitation Furniture

People often buy furniture having its prominent surfaces, such as tops and fronts, of beautiful walnut panels mounted on frame work of substitute wood, with the idea of economy. The stability of the piece depends upon the strength of the frame work, and in its strength, as in its beauty, real walnut is unsurpassed. The difference in cost is too small to be worth while, and it is easy to make sure the frame work is walnut, by following these simple directions:  
First, ask if the furniture shown is real walnut throughout.  
Secondly, note its color. Real walnut has a rich color, in the wood itself, not artificially applied. And a lumpy "depth" of color which is characteristic.  
Thirdly, look for the "pores." Real walnut has prominent pores. They appear to you as fine lines, dots or dashes, easily visible to the naked eye. Substitute woods do not show such lines, dots or dashes distinctly.  
Fourthly, examine the whole piece carefully. Make sure the legs, rails, moldings are of the same wood as tops, fronts, sides, etc. It may pay you to cut this out for future reference. For complete information write for "Real Walnut Furniture"—a practical guide for furniture buyers, mailed free.  
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Room 1065 - 616 South Michigan Boulevard - Chicago, Ill.

## The World's Great Capitals

The Week in Rome  
Rome, Dec. 7  
PRINCE GELASIO CAETANI, the new Italian Ambassador to the United States, left this city last night for Genoa. The Nationalists, wearing blue shirts and other decorations, bid the diplomat farewell at the station. To a great extent the Prince owes his appointment to his long residence in the United States.  
Although Prince Caetani has no diplomatic experience, it is believed that with his tact and with his intimate knowledge of American life he may help to bring a closer understanding between Italy and America. Although a very wealthy Roman patrician, he left his native country for America immediately after obtaining the degree of civil engineer at the Rome University. He entered the Columbia University where he graduated as a mining engineer. He visited most of the mining regions from Alaska to Mexico. After remaining in the United States for eight years he returned to Italy, shortly after the outbreak of the great war. Here he joined the Italian army and his name is still remembered for his heroic courage in connection with the blowing up of the Col di Lana. After the Allied victory he was sent to Paris where he formed part of the Hoover mission for relief to Europe. His active political career began in May of last year, when he was elected a member of the Italian Parliament. In the Chamber he joined the Nationalist ranks.  
The Italian heir-apparent, Prince Umberto, having reached his majority, will shortly have his own official residence in Rome. The choice of a suitable home for the young Prince is not an easy problem, owing to the housing difficulty and the scarcity of empty palaces. I understand that negotiations are proceeding between the Government and the royal house for handing over to the Prince the Palazzo della Consulta, close to the Quirinal Palace. The imposing architecture of the Palazzo della Consulta, built at the beginning of the eighteenth century, is of a striking appearance, and surely the Prince could not wish a more suitable residence, as it is built on one of the commanding positions of Rome. Under the popes, some of the papal noble guards were always to be seen before its gates, sunning themselves in their resplendent uniforms. The palace is still occupied by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which will shortly be removed to Palazzo Chigi, which undoubtedly is one of the richest palaces of Rome.  
The maintenance of order throughout Italy was entrusted until a few years ago to the Royal Carabinieri, a force of 32,000 men, entirely dependent on the Ministry of Home Affairs. The gravity of the domestic situation in 1919 and 1920, the continuous civil tumults, the frequent outbreaks of strikes which disorganized public

services and were a permanent threat to public order rendered necessary the creation of a subsidiary police force. Signor Nitti therefore formed the Royal Guards whose chief care was to check strikes and put down the revolutionary movement. The Royal Guards rendered useful services and their initial number of 25,000 gradually rose to 40,000 while the number of carabinieri was also increased from 32,000 to 72,000. The new government has now announced its decision to reduce the number of both the carabinieri and the Royal Guards to their pre-war figures.  
The Italian press has been often attracted to and commented upon the arrogance of railway porters and the difficulty for the tourist to obtain due respect. This has gained for Italy the undesirable reputation of being a country where the railway porters are the despots. There is every hope that this state of affairs will soon be done away with. It is expected that under the new régime Bolshevik methods will entirely disappear and that railway porters, cabmen and waiters will resume their good manners for the benefit of the occasional visitor. A new way for providing for the comfort of tourists is that of organizing special parties, which on arriving in Italy find lodging, guides and other accommodation previously prepared by the English and American agencies. The railway service is certainly the cause of much inconvenience. And an example of the bad management of luggage transportation is that given by an American gentleman in Rome, who did not receive his luggage sent from Chiasso, for over a month, until it was time for him to return to America.  
A decided tendency is shown to restore the royal palaces throughout Italy to their former splendor. In 1919 a decree was issued by the Nitti administration whereby many of the King's palaces and parks were to be converted into museums for collecting the numerous art treasures which were to be restored by Austria and Germany. It has now been discovered that the royal palaces, far from being used for that purpose, were being transformed into government and municipal offices, and that their artistic and rich furniture was being dispersed among Italian embassies abroad. This has aroused the indignation of the Fascists, who in the last few weeks have become extremely monarchial. During the revolution the Fascists occupied the Palazzo Pitti in Florence and formally stated their intention of handing it over to the King in person. Their example was followed by the Fascists of Naples who deplored the fact that their town had been deprived of the honor of possessing a home for the King. Signor Mussolini has promised his followers to examine the question himself and has already expressed his opinion that former royal palaces should be restored to the King.

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Everything is so bright and beautiful.  
Carols echo through these buildings at intervals during the day—  
And the big organs send forth their music in happy harmony.  
So much that is beautiful in thought and expression—  
So much that is interesting and worth while.

SPORT SUITS  
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—ALL AT JANUARY PRICES  
Intended for a notable opening of our New Store on Tremont Street, these Suits show Macullar Parker ambition at its height.  
We shall not try to describe this remarkable stock. We ask you to see it, marvel at the variety of models and the range of splendid fabrics.  
Delay on the New Store puts dollars in your pocket.  
Sport and Travel Suits  
As in Business Suits, we made great preparation for a late Fall opening of our New Store. But delays compel selling these appealingly fresh productions at purse-saving figures here in the old store.  
Norfolk models with box pleat and loose belt; regular English Norfolk; Norfolk's made abroad; Norfolk's made in our own Shops from finest imported materials—every sort of Sport-Travel Suit that man can desire for Northern recreation or Southern sojourn.  
With or Without Knickers  
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Business Suits  
Intended for a notable opening of our New Store on Tremont Street, these Suits show Macullar Parker ambition at its height.  
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## STATUE OF JOHN A. ANDREW FOR VICKSBURG PARK PROPOSED

Masachusetts Is Asked to Increase Its Appropriation of \$5000 for National Project

Commemorating in a national park at Vicksburg, Miss., the nobility with which the people of the United States, North and South faced the demands made upon their courage and constancy in that city in 1863, the Vicksburg National Military Park Commission of the War Department, Vicksburg, has invited Massachusetts, through Governor Chandler Cox, to co-operate with the commission in honoring John A. Andrew, war Governor of that State, by increasing a former appropriation of \$5000 to the park for that purpose.

"The national military parks authorized by Congress and established under the direction of the War Department are indeed memorials to American manhood," says William T. Rigby, chairman of the Vicksburg commission. "Devotion to duty and courageous endurance of the trials it brings are enshrined in enduring records and monuments in each of these parks. The example of the soldiers, Union and Confederate, commemorated by them, is a call to duty, clear and compelling as bugles that blow for battle. This call was heard in France at Belleau Woods, in the Argonne Forest, and in front of the Hindenburg line. The appeal of this example known to no north, no south, only a generous rivalry to be worthy of honored forefathers; it will be as enduring as the bronze and granite memorials in the Vicksburg Park, which offers Massachusetts and other States an opportunity to honor the memory of their officers and soldiers in the operations that it commemorates."

### Park Far Advanced

The Vicksburg National Military Park, already far advanced, is bounded on the inside by Confederate Avenue, that follows closely the Confederate lines of defense (trench) in the siege of Vicksburg, and on the outside, in great part, by Union Avenue, that follows closely the first parallel (trench) of the Union Army. The deployment of each of the two opposed armies during the siege and defense is shown

on its avenue by monuments and tablets that record its organization and describe its operations, and by bronze portraits of the officers, under whose direction the operations were carried out. The trenches have not been restored but their old lines are plainly shown by 514 markers.

The legislatures of seven States that have made appropriations for the park will be in session in January, 1923, and the commission has asked for an appropriation by each for additional work as follows: Illinois, statue of Abraham Lincoln; Indiana, statue of its war governor, Oliver P. Morton; Iowa, statue of its war governor, Samuel J. Kirkwood; Massachusetts, statue of its war governor, John A. Andrew; Michigan, statue of its war governor, Austin Blair; Ohio, equestrian statue of Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman and Gen. James B. McPherson; Pennsylvania, statues of its war governor, Andrew G. Curtin, and Maj.-Gen. John G. Parke.

### Covers Area of 1922 Acres

The park covers an area of 1922 acres. It already contains 16 bridges, 128 mounted guns, 898 tablets and monuments, bronze portraits, monuments and markers to a number of 691, including an equestrian statue of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant. The United States has appropriated \$1,494,470 to the park while 16 States have appropriated \$930,431 and gifts of 38 portraits, monuments and markers amounting to \$76,244. The States contributing are Louisiana, Mississippi, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New York, Rhode Island, West Virginia and Wisconsin, also have made contributions to the park. It is hoped that appropriations will be made by the other States engaged in the operation, including Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia.

The commission hopes to secure from the United States an appropriation of each of the Confederate armies at a cost not to exceed \$150,000.

## FORTY-EIGHT HOUR LAW REPEAL TO BE SOUGHT IN LEGISLATURE

Masachusetts Manufacturers Say Closing of Mills Is Threatened Under Present Restrictions

Preparations are being made to present in the Massachusetts Legislature this winter a bill which, if passed, will place the State in the position of repealing the law requiring only 48 hours labor per week in the cotton mills, and will extend the working hours to 54 or 56 hours a week. This measure will be fought vigorously by the labor element, as the 48-hour law has placed the State in the vanguard of the Nation in giving to the spinners and weavers six or eight hours less per week at the same or slightly more pay than is received in most of the other cotton localities.

In Maine today the hours are 55 per week, in New Hampshire 54, in New York 54, in Connecticut 55, and in Rhode Island 54. Massachusetts alone is operating under a 48-hour law, passed by the Legislature during war times, when the need for living was high and the mills had to keep going to produce the goods needed during that strenuous period.

Massachusetts manufacturers of cotton fabrics say they are at their wits' end, under the 48-hour law, to keep the mills going at all. They claim, they claim, complete shutdowns unless the wartime law is repealed. This is not so much due to the situation in the other States of New England, but to the rapidly growing competition in the south. The great cotton manufacturing center of the south is in and around Piedmont, North Carolina, and North Carolina. There, of course, is the cotton right at the door, almost, of the mills. Thousands of small producers have only to carry their scant crops to the mills a few miles away, and the big growers are similarly situated as to shipment to the manufacturing establishments.

### Hours Not Only Advantage

While the hours of labor in the south are 55 and 60 per week, that is not the only advantage the southern manufacturers is said to have. No amount of labor problems enter into the lives of the southern workers and most of the help is local labor who, for the sake of being near their homes, are perfectly willing, so far, to work at less wages than are paid in the north. Practically all the cotton mill labor of the south is local, very few aliens are employed, in fact none, according to the manufacturers' authorities here.

In the north the labor unions have put through numerous increases of pay until the cost is quite a little higher than in the south. This, they say, with no freight to pay on their raw material and the fact that their employees work from six to eight hours longer a week, has enabled Southern manufacturers to make just as good goods to sell at anywhere from two to five and ten cents a yard less than has to be asked by the cotton mills of the North.

As the manufacturers of the north see the situation there are but two courses open to them, either to close the mills here in Massachusetts, taking away from the State the former reputation as the premier cotton manufacturing district of the Union, or to build branch mills down south and come into close competition with their Southern competitors in producing cotton goods. This will be the outcome, say Massachusetts manufacturers if the Legislature does not pass a law nullifying the 48-hour per week working schedule in this State.

Attempts to Unionize Several attempts to unionize the workers of the south have been made, but up to the present time there has been but little success in interesting the friends and neighbors of the

against the 54-hour law, the object of the laboring element being to gradually put all of New England on a 48-hour basis, giving their attention later to the situation in the south, where various abortive attempts have been made at various times to unionize the cotton goods workers.

The 48-hour law, as passed during the World War, was considered, by the manufacturers at least, as a necessary wartime measure and with the belief that, after things became normal again, they would be allowed to return to the old hours. But the Labor people think differently and are valiantly waiting for the struggle that will perpetuate the short working week gained while the forces of the country were fighting for peace in Europe.

## QUICKER BUSINESS IN COURTS PLEDGED

Chief Justice Weed, Addresses Bar Association—Mr. Benton Denounces Propagandists

Improved efficiency and a quicker dispatch of the business of the courts are promised by the people of Massachusetts by Walter Perley Hall, recently appointed chief justice of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, in a short address he made last night at Young's Hotel on the occasion of the twenty-fourth annual dinner of the Bar Association of the County of Middlesex. Samuel L. Powers, former Congressman, as president of the association, introduced the speakers. In addition to the Chief Justice they were Justices Alonzo R. Weed, Frederick J. Macleod, and Stanley E. Qua, lately raised to the Superior Bench; Jay R. Benton, attorney-general-elect; Arthur K. Reading, district attorney-elect of Middlesex County.

Chief Justice Hall said: "In Massachusetts, bench and bar are co-operating. Can we improve our efficiency? Yes, by a little more up-to-date business activity. My course will be to see to it that we shall do our share as judges to make the administration of justice sound and with reasonable dispatch. We look with confidence, not only to the bar of Middlesex but to the bars of all of the counties of Massachusetts to that end for we are but a small part of all the people who furnish the treasury that operates your courts."

### More Jury Trials Demanded

The Chief Justice had spoken of some of the things the courts of Massachusetts are attempting in order to bring about the more efficient administration of justice the judges have so much desired. He said that in the past six months the courts had been engaged in two activities leading to that end. He told of visits to the various bars of this State and in near-by commonwealths, and he spoke of letters sent out to the judges in several States to get descriptions of their methods of operation, and asking them as to the problems they were trying to overcome.

The Chief Justice said that questionnaires sent out had elicited a response showing an almost universal demand for more jury trials. He said that the dockets were becoming so congested that the appointing of more masters and auditors was becoming a necessity unless the number of Superior Court justices should be increased. He said that if more masters and auditors were appointed their powers should be increased to give them greater efficiency.

Justice Weed, for years a member of the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities, spoke seriously and whimsically of his early experiences on the bench. He told of a jury returning a verdict in accordance with the law and the evidence, "notwithstanding the charge." He declared his earnest purpose to be true to the standards of the Massachusetts bench.

Propagandists Assailed "Radical propagandists, including the Ku Klux Klan and kindred organizations," were denounced by Mr. Benton, the Attorney-General-elect, who said that they were trying to usurp the powers of government and the duties of the administrators of the law.

"These dangerous forces," said Mr. Benton, "are particularly strong in the larger cities. Teachers in schools and colleges are spreading propaganda against the constitution and institutions of the country and there is a widespread endeavor to undermine our Government, which will be destroyed unless the movement is curbed. The exaltation of wartime having gone by, reaction has set in and we are no longer driving our enemies out of the country."

Mr. Benton advised all members of all bar associations in the United States to hold "public meetings and private conferences to spread propaganda in favor of supporting American institutions and the constitutions of the States and Nation and to teach reverence to law."

Mr. Reading, the district attorney-elect of Middlesex, promised to give the best in him in the conduct of his office. He asked for help from the members of the bar and he particularly requested that if they have any criticism to make to come to him so that he can get the benefit of their views.

### WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL MEETING

The first of a series of Monday morning conferences by the Women's Educational and Industrial Union will be conducted in Perkins Hall, 254 Boylston Street, Boston, next Monday morning by the Department of Vocational Advice and Appointment. The speakers will be Miss Anna Keen, dean of Wheaton College, and Miss Helen M. Bennett, head of the Chicago College Bureau of Occupations, on the subject of vocational guidance for the undergraduate.

### "Something New Every Day"

### Infants' Felt Shoes

Every stitch hand made and Embroidered in Pink, Blue or White. Delivered anywhere for \$1.50. The D. J. Cole Co. BILLINGS, MONT.

## Art and Opera in Boston

### Three Exhibitions

At the Doll & Richards gallery are being shown etchings and drypoints by Sears Gallagher, paintings by Alice Worthington Ball and water colors by William Tudor.

Mr. Gallagher has made many drypoints since his last exhibition, and offers 21 examples in this show. It is evident that the artist finds this a congenial medium for the expression of his temperament and talents as a painter as well as etcher. "The Putting Green" is dominated by a magnificent oak, a veritable portrait of a tree. In and about its shade are golfers and a caddy, the figures being touched in with an economy of line and an illusion of mass that betokens a skill and vision. This print is full of light and translations of color into terms of gray and black, like "The Pickering Pond" nearby. Here one has not merely a sufficient summary of the facts, but that something additional that makes a few hundred scratchings and rubbings of a copper plate yield a work of art—connotations of the pleasurable emotions sensitive persons have in the presence of beauty in nature. Then there is "Black Head, Monhegan," with the cleavage of the great rocks moldered in shadows, and the trees that studiously flourish upon the barrenest, oppest land, like the work of some parts of Maine who wring a living from stony farms. And so one might go through the whole showing, finding something of individual interest in each print. Mr. Gallagher also shows a number of his admirable architectural etchings.

Miss Ball's paintings are the product of a strong feeling for color in large masses and bold contrasts of line and hue. Best of all she is able to carry off her exuberant ideas. "Autumn Fruit" is almost tropical in its brilliance of the coloring in the pumpkin, apples, grapes, and a great green flask, partly in the lavender shadow of a porch, partly in the yellow sunshine that sifts through the grapevine. In "The Red Box" the vermilion lacquer object that gives title to the picture is set on a piece of bright green silk, bedowered with rosebuds. Peonies and Chinese porcelain take their place in a well-painted composition. In an atmospheric vein is "Bridge to the Ferry," showing a rain pelting the waiting passengers. Purple clouds roll across the sky above the city, which is hazily seen across the harbor. Something of the feeling for weather and for the odd patterns to be discovered in familiar things by the seeing eye which one enjoys in a Hiroshige print are in this painting.

Mr. Tudor handles water color with a delicate touch that makes the most of the white paper upon which he touches in with brush strokes almost calligraphic in their integrity the elements needed to evoke the lyric character of the landscape. In "Fresh Snow" there is hardly a breath of color, yet it is sufficient. In "Evening on the Lake" and "The Pool," among a host of others, it is pleasant to note the niceties of the minor rhythms and the way they serve the poetic ensemble.

### Lecture on Gilbert Stuart

"Gilbert Stuart was undoubtedly the greatest portrait painter in the United States, and he is of interest to us, not only as an artist, but as a historian," said Frank W. Bayley of Boston, yesterday, in a lecture before members of the New England Historic Genealogical Society in Wilder Hall, Ashburton Place, Boston. "It was indeed fortunate," said Mr. Bayley, "that those who participated in the revolution could be made familiar to us by such a great painter as Gilbert Stuart, who spent 50 active years at his work, and painted probably more than 1200 portraits."

Stuart, according to Mr. Bayley, wandered from Rhode Island where he was born, to Scotland, as the guest of Cosmo Hamilton, a European artist, back again to America, and from thence to London, where, arriving in a penniless condition, he succeeded in obtaining work as an organist for the sum of £30 a year. Here he became acquainted with Benjamin West, one of the most celebrated painters of the country, and in 1782 Stuart established his own studio in London. Stuart had a manner of painting all his own, said Mr. Bayley, but although he always had plenty of work, and numerous prominent statesmen and soldiers sat for him, he never had enough money, he borrowed freely and never paid, and two years after his marriage to Miss Charlotte Coats of Berkshire, Eng., financial embarrassments caused him to seek a less expensive walk of life in Ireland.

In Dublin he set up a studio, where he painted Lord Edward Fitzgerald, and other notable people, but still he could not meet his expenses, and while it is generally believed he sailed in 1793 for America, purely for the purpose of painting George Washington, Mr. Bayley explained with a smile, "The Snow Maiden."

Bonus Bill Introduced WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—A soldiers' bonus bill similar in many respects to the one vetoed by President Harding, was introduced yesterday by Israel M. Foster, Representative from Ohio. It would provide optional plans of adjusted service certificates, vocational training, and farm home aid to the veterans, based on \$1.50 per day for overseas service and \$1.25 for service at home.

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that he thought it was really to escape his debts. Arriving in New York, Gilbert Stuart set up a studio in Broadway and later proceeded to Philadelphia where the first Congress of the United States was in progress. Here his ambition to paint George Washington, the first President of the American Republic, was realized, and he portrayed him not once, but many times. These portraits greatly increased Stuart's popularity, and when Congress was transferred to Washington, Stuart moved there also. Later he went to Boston.

Mr. Bayley told an amusing anecdote about one of Stuart's sitters, who accused him of putting the buttons of his coat in the portrait on the wrong side. "Thank God, I'm not a tailor, but an artist," Stuart quickly replied, and solved the problem by making the coat a double breasted one. In order to illustrate the historical value of Stuart's work, Mr. Bayley gave some of the famous statesmen, soldiers and heroes of the Revolution and of the Declaration of Independence, including many naval commanders, and also portraits of English and Irish notables. In addition Mr. Bayley showed a few of Stuart's portraits of beautiful women, for which he is also most renowned.

### Boston Art Exhibitions

Roston Art Club—Works by Denham W. Ross. Boston City Club—Georges Plasse's paintings. Read's—French paintings. Crooks Gallery—Early American Portraits.

Doll & Richards—Paintings by Alice Worthington Ball and William Tudor; etchings by Sears Gallagher. Goodspeed's—Paintings by C. W. Walen, Grace Horne's—Paintings by Vladimir Plesky and George W. Halliwell. Guild of Boston Artists—Sculpture by Anna Coleman Ladd; other members' work. Irving & Casson—Lee-Hankey's etchings.

Botolph Club—Paintings and drawings by John Singer Sargent. R. C. and N. M. Vose—Recent paintings by C. Arnold Slade.

### "The Demon" and "La Juive"

Boston Opera House, afternoon of Dec. 6, 1922. The Russian Grand Opera Company presents Rubinstein's "The Demon." First time in Boston.

The cast: Prince Gudal.....Nikolai Karash Tamara, His daughter.....Marie Mashtir Prince Sindral, Her Betrothed.....Ivan Dneproff A Servant.....Gregory Ardatoff Nurse.....Barbara Losavaya The Demon.....Chas. Pavlovskaya The Demon's Mother.....Max Panteleeff A Messenger.....Edm. Vilis Conductor.....Vladimir Vassiloff

"The Demon" is evidence why Rubinstein failed to realize his ambition to stand with Wagner as a dramatic composer. The influence of Wagner is discernible from time to time in phrases in the orchestra, but the master's originality, sustained melodiousness and unification of music and drama are not achieved. Still, the opera is interesting. If one can accept the demagogical conventions of the form, it was difficult to take seriously as a fad Mr. Panteleeff, in goggles and black, winged robe; but, as a singer he was more satisfying. He had a powerful and well-controlled baritone voice which he used with dramatic significance. Mme. Mashtir was appealing as the distressed Tamara, and the chorus was good.

The evening production was Halévy's "La Juive," with the following cast: Eleazar, an old Jew.....Nikolai Buzanovsky Rachel, his daughter.....Nina Guseva Prince Eudoxia.....David Tulevitch Prince Leopold.....Vladimir Svetlov Prince de Rohan.....Gabriel Hranovskoff Albert.....Avram Ardatoff Conductor.....Vladimir Vassiloff

Halévy left many moments of slumber in his score, but singers and orchestral players have to make up for them by more strenuous labor. There seemed to be a rivalry among the principal singers last night to determine who could make the loudest sound. Without deciding who won the competition, it may be said that they all forced their voices until they not only became metallic, but also were nudged off the key, and had to make distressing efforts to scramble back. Mr. Vassiloff conducted vigorously.

Tonight, Rimsky-Korsakov's "The Snow Maiden."

## NEW HAMPSHIRE INCOME TAX PROJECT AGAIN IN FOREGROUND

Gov. Albert O. Brown Says Sentiment Has Changed and He Is Ready to Call Convention

MANCHESTER, N. H., Dec. 7 (Special)—The annual convention of New Hampshire tax officials was brought to a close this afternoon with an address by Gov. Albert O. Brown and an informal discussion of proposed tax reform in the next State Legislature. The Governor referred to the need of a state income tax and expressed the opinion that public sentiment has changed so that there might be hope of a constitutional amendment for an income tax notwithstanding that such an amendment has already been twice rejected.

The Governor said that tangible property has been taxed so heavily that further increases are not justified and would be detrimental to the community. Intangible property, however, under the present law governing the taxation of bonds and money at interest, is to a large extent averting taxation.

If desired by the Legislature, the Governor will reconvene the constitutional convention for the purpose of submitting once more an income tax amendment or possibly granting the voters the choice of more than one tax amendment. The Governor also declared in favor of a gasoline tax, not to be a substitute for existing taxes, but to be in addition to the regular motor vehicle registration

fees, in order that motor traffic may bear more nearly the cost of maintenance of highways.

Maj. Frank Knox this morning addressed the convention on agricultural opportunity in New Hampshire, and the effect of taxation on farm prosperity.

Samuel F. Langdell, president of the Lumbermen's Association, opposed the activity of the state tax commission as detrimental to the timber industry, and said the commission ought to be abolished.

"I have no personal grievance against the tax commissioners," he declared, "but the tax commission should be abolished and the members of it should be appointed on a commission to reduce expenses."

Mr. Langdell and John H. Foster, State Forester, both said the present laws governing taxation of growing timber are driving timber out of the State, causing premature cutting and making it of no incentive to start new woodlots. Figures were presented by each showing that if timber is allowed to grow 60 years to maturity, the cost in taxes and interest far exceeds the income when the timber is cut.

Mr. Langdell suggested that the timber tax be abolished and in its place a tax of 10 per cent be levied when the product is marketed.

## OVERSEAS COLLEGE GIRLS FORM CLUB

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Dec. 7 (Special)—A Cosmopolitan Club, whose membership includes the nine overseas students now at Mt. Holyoke College has been formed for the purpose of presenting the cultural ideas of the eastern nations and bringing about a closer relationship between the European and Oriental students. Two American students will also soon be honored by membership in the club.

The first discussion meeting of the new organization will be held by Miss Rosa Yeranlian, one of the two Smyrna students at the college. Miss Grace Paul of Jaffa, Ceylon, the first student to come from Mt. Holyoke's sister college, the Women's Christian College in Madras, India, is president, and Miss Lois Todd of Canton, China, is secretary of the club. The other members are Suzanne Perdrizet of Dijon, France; Elmore Derrine of La Madeleine, France; Aya Eblan, daughter of Rev. Danjo Eblan, president of Doshisha University, Kyoto, Japan; Grace Liang of Tientsin, China; Dora Chaoushlogon of Smyrna, Asia Minor, and Zdenka Moza, who came to Mt. Holyoke from the University of Prague, being sent by the Czechoslovakian Government.

### UTILIZATION OF OLD RIGHTS IS DEMANDED

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 7 (Special)—The city of Providence has informed the Grand Trunk Railway Company that it will oppose in the Legislature, convening Jan. 3, any extension of rights to the company unless definite assurance that facilities accorded the company are to be utilized. The city was the proposed water terminal for the Grand Trunk in the plan for development of New England business 15 years ago. Since then valuable concessions by the city have been reserved to the company by extension of rights, unopposed.

Rights of way through the valuable water front concessions must be developed along with other properties, and Mayor Joseph H. Galner, speaking for the port development commission, has informed John S. Murdock, vice-president of the Grand Trunk, that unless definite assurance that the railroad will proceed with the extension of plans to put the property to the use for which it was intended, the city will contest the extension of rights.

## HAVERHILL TO HAVE ZONING ORDINANCE

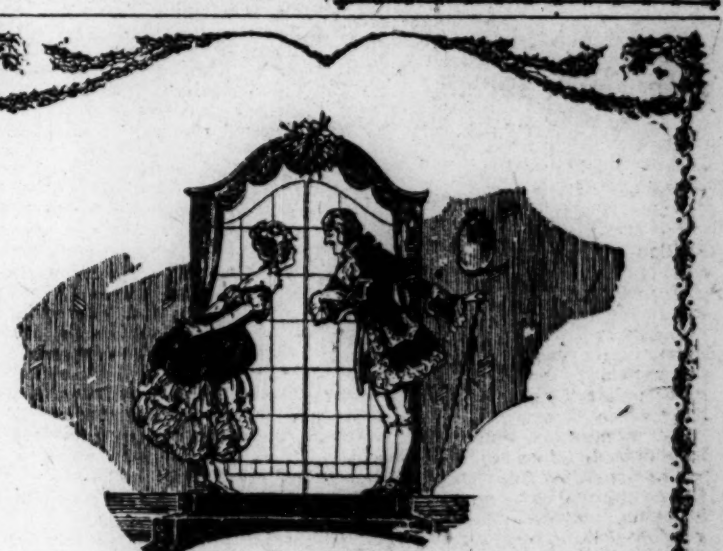
HAVERHILL, Mass., Dec. 7 (Special)—At a conference yesterday of the municipal council, city engineer, and city solicitor, it was decided that the city adopt a zoning ordinance as speedily as possible. It was agreed that the board of survey and the planning board be requested to draw up an ordinance somewhat along the lines of the Newton system, to be presented to the joint boards by the city engineer, who is clerk of the board of survey under the law establishing the board. The feature of the Newton system that appealed to the city officials was a map for designating the areas for business and commercial purposes and the areas for residential sections. The map is made a part of the ordinance. The council found this method to be more applicable to the needs of the city than to establish zones by circle radius.

### MAINE CANNERS MEET

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 7.—James Moore, president of the National Canners Association, stressed the importance of the industry to the nation at the annual meeting of the Maine Canners Association yesterday. He told of the benefits derived from the national canners laboratory at Washington. Dr. Carl Sax of the University of Maine described the work of the experimental station at the University in developing the Maine sweet corn seed.

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## POINCARÉ OFFER ALLEGED TO BE AT EXPENSE OF GREAT BRITAIN

Willing to Cut Down German Debt on Condition of Inter-Allied Debt Cancellation—What France Demands

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON  
PARIS, Nov. 20 (Special Correspondence)—Sooner or later the Brussels financial conference will have to be held. The opposition which has been manifested in certain British circles which had hitherto shown themselves extremely enlightened and progressive in the matter of reparations and inter-allied debts is easily explained. Another fiasco, further patching-up, will be disastrous. It is necessary that the problem should be solved once for all.

The matter is very simple! Is France prepared to forego a large part of the German debt? If she is not, all the talking in the world at Brussels or elsewhere will not affect the situation. If she is, then probably a solution can be found. Now it cannot be denied that France has shown a desire to reduce the fantastic figures which were laid down in the schedule of payments, and in spite of all that is said to the contrary there is no desire on the part of France—of French ministers and the French man in the street—to invade Germany, to annex German territory, to ruin German industry.

**Transference of Wealth**  
On the whole it is perfectly correct to say that the idea of force is only kept alive in France as a threat which few people would like to see put into execution. France then has become somewhat more reasonable about reparations and has taken heed of economic realities, which teach us that the transference of wealth in great quantities from one country to another is practically impossible. But if France is making progress she has not yet gone far enough.

The famous Poincaré plan which was discussed at the time that England blocked the way by the notorious Balfour note was an advance—but it was an advance that does not take us to the goal. In essence Mr. Poincaré proposed to cut down the German debt from 132,000,000,000 gold marks to 50,000,000,000 on condition that the inter-allied debt be canceled. They were to be canceled by the manipulation of the C bonds which constitute 22,000,000,000 imaginary gold marks. This was a sign of grace but alas! it is no more reasonable to put the German debt at 50,000,000,000 than to put it at 132,000,000,000 and this Poincaré proposal would furnish no solution whatsoever.

**Bonds Virtually Non-Existent**  
In point of fact the 22,000,000,000 of C bonds have long been regarded by those who have any acquaintance with finance as virtually non-existent. The offer of M. Poincaré is not then so generous as it appears at first sight.

England not without reason says that the reduction is all at her expense and that France sacrifices nothing. France asks that her own debt should be wiped out. She asks that England should forego her share of reparations. She demands a priority on whatever is effectively paid by Germany. Nay, more. She requires the exclusive use of German payments—if for the sake of simplicity one sets aside the comparatively small claim of Belgium.

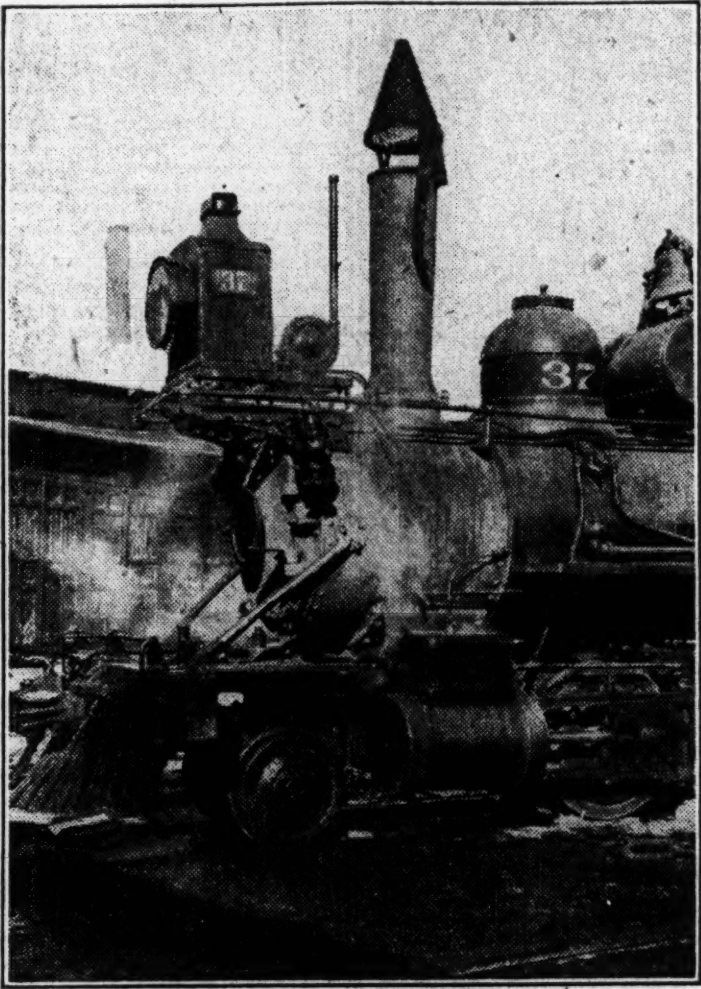
Now this would be all very well were England persuaded that such an arrangement would solve the problem of reparations. But the British contention, which is undoubtedly correct, is that the reduction to 50,000,000,000 would no more restore Germany, would no more assure France of payment, than if things are left as they are. The figure of 50,000,000,000 is as fantastic as any other. One is still

In the realm of astronomical calculations.

I have had conversations with the leading authorities on this subject who agree that the fixation of the debt at 20,000,000,000 is in present circumstances utterly illusive. One figure is just as good as another and is no better.

Obviously an international loan for Germany would greatly help and there is no objection to the application of a part of the proceeds to French needs. But this loan must be pledged upon German assets, clearly to the detriment of the subsequent indemnity. The whole question is one of order. What steps should succeed what steps?

England is naturally not prepared to release France of her obligations until she is assured that France will co-operate in her policy of restoring German credit.



Photograph reproduced by courtesy of the United States Forest Service.

The Spark Arrester Hood in Position for Use

## The Spark Arrester Saves Forests and Crops From Fire

IN THE dry months of summer many vast tracts of highly valuable timber are endangered by the sparks from passing locomotives. In like manner there are many fields of standing and harvested grain that may be destroyed by fire from such sparks. In order to prevent this needless and enormous waste, the United States Forest Service has been co-operating with western railroads in developing a spark arrester.

One series of tests made on the Colorado & Southern Railroad proved highly effective in saving forests, even though there had been a season of prolonged drought. Gratifying results were also obtained on engines operating through the South Park, or what is known as the "Hay Country." Previous to installing the spark arresters, men were kept busy plowing fire guards the entire length of the road through the South Park and other places where fires were common. The use of the spark arresters has eliminated all of this work.

The contrivance is very simple to make and install; the work can be done at any of the railroad shops. The netting must be renewed every 30 days to maintain its efficiency. The engineers are greatly in favor of the

use of the spark arresters as with them installed they can leave their windows open. When it is considered that dozens of fires are caused every year in the United States and Canada from flying sparks, the value of this little device is apparent.

## SCHOOLS TO MAKE BETTER CITIZENS

Dr. Payson Smith Says Preserve Ideals of United States

A better United States through the preservation and development of her ideals, was the keynote of the mass meeting of adult aliens in Americanization classes of the public schools of Greater Boston, held in the Gardner Auditorium at the State House last evening as a part of the Education Week observance in Massachusetts.

This was struck by Dr. Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education for the State, in the opening address when he declared that Massachusetts supported her schools, primarily, for the purpose of contributing a better citizenship to the State and to the Nation, and not merely for the individual gain of the pupil.

The one great reason for having a common language, he said, was that each might understand the other, and so that all might work together for a better country and a better quality of citizenship. That was the great aim of Americanization. No man should be pleaded with to become an American citizen, he said. That should be assumed only when there is love for America and a willingness to carry the responsibilities involved. Other addresses were made by Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, director of the division of immigration and Americanization of the Massachusetts Department of Education, Leo Harlow, vice-commander of the American Legion in Massachusetts, Jeremiah E. Burke, superintendent of Boston schools, and Charles M. Herlihy, in charge of Americanization work for the state division of university extension.

THE HOUSE OF KUPPENHEIMER CLOTHES FOR MEN IN DAYTON

J. H. MARGOLIS, Pres.  
LUDLOW AT FOURTH DAYTON, O.

## TIMBER SHORTAGE TO BE CHIEF TOPIC

New England Forestry Conference Promises to Be Largest Ever Held in District

Timber shortage, one of the most pressing economic problems in this State, according to the Massachusetts Forestry Association, and the best way to solve this problem will be discussed at the New England Forestry Congress to be held in the Boston State House, from Dec. 27 to 29, in which the forestry, agricultural, wood manufacturing, and commercial interests of New England will participate. The Massachusetts Forestry Association which is organizing the meeting in celebration of its twenty-fifth anniversary, is being assisted by the Appalachian Mountain Club, and the conference promises to be one of the largest ever held on forestry in New England.

An address of welcome by Gay Channing H. Cox will open the first of the three days' sessions at 10 a. m. Dec. 27. Opinions on forests and timber as seen from the angle of various manufacturers of wooden articles, will be then presented by authorities connected with different industries. The afternoon will be occupied by discussions, led by prominent forestry experts, on the future of the New England forests, and their relation to water power. An illustrated lecture on "Timber Estimating by Airplane," and motion pictures on New England forestry will fill the evening program.

Thursday session, in which the Society of American Foresters and the section of social and economic sciences of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, are co-operating, will mainly deal with the economic aspects of the timber supply, of forest research, and of state policy in forestry. Forests and their connection with rural developments and relation to agricultural communities also will be dealt with. Public forests and recreation, town forests, forest fires, and fish and game in relation to forests will be the main feature of the third and last day's lectures and discussions.

Massachusetts, according to the Forestry Association, imports about 80 per cent of the wood it uses, and foresters and lumbermen are agreed that within 20 years the bulk of lumber for this State will have to be brought from the Pacific Coast, and the cost of transportation alone from there is more than it would cost to grow the timber at home. Higher cost of lumber is felt in higher rents, and as timber must be had to supply industry the Forestry Association considers that if it is not produced by the individual, Massachusetts, like other countries in the past who have faced a timber shortage, will find that the production of forests is a function of government, therefore the wood supply of the future must largely come from national, state, county, and municipal forests.

The association is urging that all waste land be converted into forests, by planting suitable timber in as many acres as possible. It suggests that water supply areas, abandoned farms, would furnish land that might be devoted to town forests. In addition it reminds committees and organizations which undertake to create a town forest that the management of the forest can be turned over to the state forester, and in that way the town will receive technical advice free of charge. The association has offered to plant 5000 trees to insure a beginning for a town forest, and to stimulate interest.

The preparing of land for planting, and the care and maintenance of town forests is invaluable from another point of view, the association points out, because the employment of men in the work provides both in winter and summer. After the planting of young trees, the building of roads and fire lines would still give work, and after a few years the thinning of the plantations would begin. To establish and practice forestry on a business basis is the aim of the association, and it considers the creation of town forests will go a long way to solving the problem of making the natural resources of the community support the maximum number of families, and stabilized forestry conditions will mean more residents in small places, which will be beneficial to every kind of business located there.

**PORT DIFFERENTIAL HEARING**  
What may be the final hearing in the New England port differential case is scheduled to be held, beginning next

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Monday, in Philadelphia. It is possible sessions will be held throughout the week. Philadelphia defendants are to testify to the position of the South Atlantic and Gulf ports. It is intimated that they will support the claims of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and of other New England interested concerns. New England is to furnish additional witnesses.

## GOVERNOR LIMITS NATIONAL GUARD

Maine Executive Says There Are Units Enough

AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 7 (Special)—No more units of national guard will be organized in Maine at present with the permission of Governor Baxter, who says:

The size of a state's guard may be increased only by order of and in the discretion of the Governor. I believe as the situation is today that we do not need more than 2228 officers and men and so shall not increase this number unless some emergency arises. The increase made by me since 1921 are enough for the present.

The cost of the guard has largely increased since the war. In 1914 \$61,766 was appropriated; in 1921 there was an appropriation of \$1,039,323. This was the largest ever made for the purpose in peace time, and I gave it my approval. The present budget committee has been requested to appropriate \$173,888 for 1923 and will probably be called upon to add to this \$100,000 for the construction of two armories. These items make a total of \$273,888, or an increase of 132 per cent since I became Governor.

The State of Maine must economize in every department, for the taxpayers' burdens are overwhelming, and the military department as well as others must not expand their present activities.

Some 31,000 men went from Maine into the World War and received military training. Most of these men still live in the State and can be called upon if need arise. This source of strength was unknown before the war but should be taken into consideration in forming the State's military policy.

I do not believe in compulsory or universal military training, nor in great preparation for war. There is a large amount of military propaganda abroad under the false name of "patriotism" and it will make the men under him. He furthermore stated that any succeeding administration which held a radically different view toward law and order than the present would jeopardize the "congenial feeling" existing between the civil and military authorities.

Captain Evans is said to express the feeling of commanders of adjacent army posts, who, since early in the war, have insisted on the most wholesome environments for enlisted men on leave of absence in Newport.

All the influence possible to muster was recently exerted to prevent the closing of the training station here and the removal of officers and men to Hampton Roads, Va. It is generally understood among Newport business men that a policy antagonistic to the moral requirements of the army and navy will be the transfer of the whole or a part of some 4000 officers and men away from Newport

## F. A. GOODWIN WARNS TAIL LIGHT MAKERS

Although indecisive in character the hearing given yesterday afternoon by Channing H. Cox, Governor of Massachusetts, and the Executive Council on the regulations governing automobile tail lights in the State served to clear up some misunderstandings concerning the regulations. Out of the discussion it was developed that the law requiring that rear number plates shall be visible at 60 feet at night has been on the books for years but unenforced; that it is now to be enforced; that 49 different lights have been approved as complying with this specification and that the law goes into effect Jan. 1, unless a postponement is allowed, as Frank A. Goodwin, motor vehicle registrar, says it may be if some of the makers and sellers of tail lights do not come down on the prices.

## MAYOR ORDERS FLAG DISPLAYED

Mayor Curley has recommended to John M. Casey, licensing clerk, that the city of Boston require the management of every licensed hall to display the flag of the United States whenever a public meeting is held. The part that John L. MacDonald, secretary of the Boston Americanization Committee, took in the matter, registrar, says it may be if some of the makers and sellers of tail lights do not come down on the prices.

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## RHODE ISLAND CITY FACING SERIOUS ECONOMIC PROBLEM

Proposed "Wide-Open Town" Policy May Drive Training Station Out of Newport

NEWPORT, R. I., Dec. 7 (Special)—Newport is facing a serious economic situation, according to forecasts of the results in Tuesday's election. Patrick J. Boyle, a former Mayor, whose supporters promoted his candidacy on the ground that he was for "a wide-open town," was elected. Banners bearing his name, coupled with victorious declarations, were borne through the streets with men shouting in unison, "We want home brew. Mayor Jeremiah P. Mahoney, Mr. Boyle's chief opponent, campaigned on a platform declaring for law enforcement, "a closed-tight town," and the continuance in office of Chief of Police John F. Tobin, called "the man who made Newport dry."

Ostensibly this general survey of the situation is not unlike conditions which may obtain in hundreds of small American cities, but back of it, differing from the usual municipal problems, are the complicating factors that Newport has been informed by a special commission that it faces bankruptcy and that United States army and navy commanders, who represent the city's principal "industries," will conduct reprisals if Newport becomes a "wide-open town."

**Splitting of the Vote**  
The splitting of the vote by three candidates for the mayoralty and the dissipation of force among the electors favoring strict enforcement is said to account largely for Mr. Boyle's victory, rather than to convey the impression that the slogan "a wide-open town" won. There is a feeling that the new administration will not be content with Chief Tobin's continuing his official existence, however.

Just how far the indifference to law will proceed is regarded as problematical. Capt. Frank Taylor Evans, commanding 2000 men at the naval training station, in a statement made public before election said that while he was not interested in candidates he was vitally interested in the welfare of the men under him. He furthermore stated that any succeeding administration which held a radically different view toward law and order than the present would jeopardize the "congenial feeling" existing between the civil and military authorities.

Captain Evans is said to express the feeling of commanders of adjacent army posts, who, since early in the war, have insisted on the most wholesome environments for enlisted men on leave of absence in Newport.

All the influence possible to muster was recently exerted to prevent the closing of the training station here and the removal of officers and men to Hampton Roads, Va. It is generally understood among Newport business men that a policy antagonistic to the moral requirements of the army and navy will be the transfer of the whole or a part of some 4000 officers and men away from Newport

so that Newport, a strictly military city, faces depopulation to an extent.

**Reasons for Great Concern**  
Newport, with a population approximating 20,000, is administered under a city government consisting of 88 offices, aldermanic and councilmanic. It is paradoxical that while for many years it has been the home of many persons of great wealth a special committee has recently found that "the financial condition of the city and the direction in which it is tending are reasons for great concern." This committee found that the annual budget of the city had reached "nearly \$1,500,000, an amount appalling in proportion to our resources." The budget includes a deficit of \$50,000 for the previous year.

The report continues: "This budget for a population of 20,000 is more than \$47 each for every man, woman and child in the city. For 8000 property taxpayers it means an average of \$175 each; and this is not a payment to be made a single time and thereby finished, but the payment has to be repeated every year with far increasing amounts. It follows, then, that we need to have the utmost completeness in the assessment and collection of revenues and the greatest attainable economy in expenditure."

Very many serious thinking Newporters believe that from a purely commercial standpoint Newport cannot afford to be "wide-open." There is no doubt among these men but that the army and navy commanders will deal firmly with the situation. The present conditions in Newport, it is stated, were underwritten by these United States army and navy officials.

**SOLDIERS' PROBLEM DISCUSSED**  
Leaders in Massachusetts Industrial and Labor circles met at the State House this afternoon to discuss the question of co-operating to carry out the program of the United States Government for the rehabilitation of former soldiers. The meeting, which was called by Channing H. Cox, Governor of the Commonwealth, was fundamentally designed to revitalize co-operation of wartime and bring about opportunities for the veterans, some of whom have completed training by the Government and are now ready to enter civil life.

## NO FEE INCREASE SOUGHT

No increase in motor vehicle fees to raise revenue to be devoted to highway construction and repair is asked in the annual report of the Massachusetts Department of Public Works, to which William F. Williams, the new commissioner, affixed his signature yesterday as his first official act following his confirmation for the office. The matter of raising money is left to the Legislature, and it is believed that better success can be realized if the legislators are permitted to devise their own means of raising the necessary revenue for the highways instead of being somewhat dictated to by the department.

## For Gifts—For Prizes

The Classic Lacquer-Red Pen with Jet Black Tips and 25-Year Point

GIVE Duofold Pens to brighten birthday, wedding and other anniversaries. Give Duofolds for prizes at parties and contests.

There isn't a man, woman, boy or girl who wouldn't rejoice at receiving this classic creation that is "handsomer than gold" and will serve for 25 years.

It took Geo. S. Parker 30 years to perfect the Duofold. But it has taken only a few short months for others to copy it. So be careful. Red rubber does not make a 25-year point as smooth as a jewel bearing. The Duofold has this.

Prove it this way—try Duofold and pens of other makes, of any price. One pen will be infinitely smoother than all the rest. On the barrel you'll find this name: "Parker Duofold—Lucky Curve." This test never fails. It has given the Duofold a popularity at prominent pen counters that has never been surpassed.

Most good dealers are now supplied. But if your dealer's stock has not arrived, give him your order subject to your approval after 30 days' trial. Or write or call us, giving your dealer's name.

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Lady Duofold \$5  
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Manufacturers also of Parker "Lucky-Look" Pens

The Parker Baby Grand Pencil—Pencil Charmant! Just the size for madame's handbag or chatelaine; 2 1/2 inch lead—40,000 words without refilling. Yellow gold and green gold, plain or engraved, \$3.50 to \$4.50. Other Parker Pencils, \$1.50 up. Also a new model at \$1.00.



## OXFORD HAS GOOD OUTLOOK FOR INTERVARSITY RUGBY

Dark Blues Will Meet the Cambridge University Team  
in the Forty-Seventh Annual Game on Dec. 12

OXFORD, England, Nov. 24 (Special Correspondence)—Second only to the boat race as a means of uniting, on the common ground of sport, Oxford, Cambridge, and the British general public, the annual inter-university football match will take place this year at the Rugby Union ground, Twickenham, on Dec. 12; and Oxford partisans, whether directly or indirectly concerned with the fortunes of the Dark Blues, will no doubt visit the Mecca of the rugger world with last year's remarkable game fresh in their memory. Twelve months ago, Cambridge had gathered together perhaps the greatest set of forwards to be found anywhere. Their fame spread

A black and white portrait of a man with short, dark hair, looking directly at the camera. He has a serious expression. The image is grainy and appears to be a photocopy or a low-quality print. The man is wearing a light-colored shirt. The background is dark and indistinct.

Photograph © by Sport & General, London

*Capt. J. E. Maxwell-Hyslop, Oxford Rugby Football Team for 1922*

far and wide: but, when the great test came, the Dark Blues stood their ground manfully and, playing as well behind the scrum as their opponents played badly, gained a most unexpected and gallant victory, by 11

of Scotland's mainstays, and now is playing probably better than ever before. Speed and skillful handling are perhaps his chief assets and to these must be added a swiftly-growing fund of experience in "big" football. His

Of the men who did duty on that memorable occasion, nine have departed from Oxford, but, nevertheless, J. E. Maxwell-Hyslop, of Balliol College, a successor to the late Sir John Maxwell, on the vantage side, has had abundant material from which to build up a strong combination. This appears to have done to some effect, although, at the time of writing, his persistent experiments necessary to conduct change in his team, and it was not possible to define

energetic displays in the center of the Oxford line have contributed much to its understanding and efficacy. Another center, skilled in the art of "selling the dummy," is J. F. Richardson, of Brasenose, product of a ploughman School. The most likely candidate for the wing position left open by the regretted absence of Pittman seemed, at the moment of writing, to be C. E. W. McIntosh, University. He is a very strong runner, and has acquired the necessary knowledge of the finer points of the

The actual 15 men they would take the field against Cambridge.

Generally speaking, the Oxford team, despite a record of five wins and six losses since the start of the season, has shown promise of great things. Maxwell-Hyslop's singular ability to have served to throw into prominence the shortcomings of a rather slow and ragged pack, but, behind the scrum, there was not much to call for adverse comment. True, the three-quarter line nullified many brilliant efforts of passing by a breakdown at the last, and most important moment, and it might be urged that the transference of Thomas Lawton, New College, an Australian, from fly-half to fullback prevents his being being so useful to the team to advantage, but there was about the side an air of capability that carries over into the game.

Whilst on the subject of "threes," mention must be made of an Australian freshman, A. C. Wallace, Exeter; R. G. Squibbs, Balliol; H. H. Treat, New College, and F. J. Bradley, Brasenose, all of whom have played in the varsity fifteen this season, with varying degrees of success. The appearance of a man of the calibre of Lawton as a fullback has left the halfback positions very open. A great deal may happen before Captain Maxwell-Hyslop makes his final choice, but the sound performances of J. B. Kittermaster, University, and G. T. German, Magdalen, made them appear likely to gain selection as fly-half and scrum-half, respectively. L. F. Hedges, Trinity, the cricket Blue, who has been in the varsity, has been tried at fly-half, but they were not so impressive. German, who plays

great weight where interarsity encounters are concerned.

Whatever few imperfections there may be in Lawton's fullback play, they are greatly accentuated by the fact that his predecessor was so wonderfully good. H. H. Forsyth's work in the position has been so generally acknowledged as to hardly need mention. As in the previous year, he was chosen to represent Scotland in the international rugby tournament and was generally considered to be the best back of the day. Naturally enough his "going down" meant a severe loss to Oxford. Lawton, who had shown some promise in his earlier soundings, appeared the best man for the vacant place, but should some re-

also for Leicester, has worked the scrum splendidly, opening out the game with Kittermaster in a pleasing manner. Others who have occupied the "scrum" position for Oxford are W. W. Humphrey, M. J. M. M., M. C. M., M. Humphrey, University, from South Africa; W. Bruce Jones, University, and H. W. F. Davey, Worcester. All are good, in different ways, but German appeared the pick of the bunch.

For outside half Russell-Hyslop himself. There are two "wingers," who were in the Oxford pack last year. They are J. C. Chambers, Balliol, and A. C. Slepman, Keble. Whether both or either will play against Cambridge it is impossible to say, for there are

arrangement be considered necessary, the mantle of responsibility might descend upon the shoulders of H. W. Franklin, Christ Church.

As regards the three-quarters, it has been a question, not so much of whom to play, as whom to leave out. Of the first five, four were South Africans: F. van der Roet, and R. C. Price, captain of the 1921 cricket team, were not "up" this term; and I. J. Pitman, Christ Church, a youthful English rugby international and adept at such diverse matters as track-racing, boxing, and skil-running, has been temporarily obliged to give up play. That leaves only A. M. David, Trinity, who

SWARTHMORE AWARDS 17 '48'S

SWARTHMORE, Pa., Dec. 7 (Special).—Seventeen members of this year's Swarthmore College football team have been awarded the varsity "S" at a meeting of the athletic authorities. Those to receive the award are: Retiring captain, R. J. Cornell '23, halfback; '23, running back; Lester Asplundh '23, fullback; H. E. Jackson '23, end; F. C. Long '22, guard; C. P. Kistler '23, tackle; Y. B. Smith '23, tackle; '23, tackle; '23, tackle; '23, halfback; A. P. Willis '23, halfback; Amos Dotterer '24, halfback; C. P. M. Smith '24, halfback; '24, guard; C. L. Wilcox '24, tackle; L. Knapp '23, halfback; C. H. Limeberger

At a meeting of the letter men, C. L. Wilcox '26, halfback, was elected captain of the team for 1923. He has played a solid game at right tackle for the last two years and is one of the best linemen that the school has in its history. He is prepared for college at Lunddowne (Pa.) High School, where he played on the football team last year. He weighs 180 pounds and is 5 ft. 2 1/2 in.

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## AMERICAN LEAGUE SHOWS IMPROVEMENT IN PITCHING.

### U. C. Faber of Chicago White Sox Is Again the Leading Box Man

Despite the fact that the general batting average in the American League showed only a slight decline in 1922, the standard of pitching in this major league baseball organization was noticeably better in 1922 than in 1921. The addition of a number of young, skillful batters and a lower quality in fielding made the work of pitchers harder than in years past.

With the exception of the Boston club, every team in the league showed an improvement in its pitching department with Chicago, Detroit and Philadelphia taking the lead. One or two young pitchers made their initial appearances last summer who are pretty certain to become stars during the season.

To U. C. Faber, veteran of the Chicago White Sox, again goes the honor of being the leading pitcher. Faber led all competitors in pitching complete games, 31; held opponents to the lowest average of earned runs per game, 2.81; worked the most innings, 353; won 21 games, the fourth largest number of victories and struck out 148 opponents, one less than U. J.

championship until a few days before the close of the season.

The most gratifying feature of the pitching was the work of a large number of young players, some of whom speedily won places as regulars while the others turned in such excellent performances that they are regarded by their respective managers as certain to qualify for regular American League duty next season.

Among the best of these are G. K. Murray of the champion Yankees; Herman Dillette, and Sylvester Johnson of Detroit; Hubert Pruett, St. Louis; Philip Bedgood and G. I. Metever, Cleveland; C. C. Robertson, G. V. Leverett and Ted Blankenbush, Chicago; J. B. Brillheart, Wash-

E. A. Rummel, of the Athletics, won 27 games for his seventh-place team, a tally good second to 28 complete games, 234 innings and allowed 3.28 runs per game. L. J. Bush, with the champion Sox, won 26 games, 224 victories and lost only 7 games, leading the league in percentage of games won, 78.9 percent.

Other winners were Fred Linnington, and Fred Helmach and Warren Ogdén, Philadelphia. Warrenton, of the Athletics, won 18 in his American League season, was allowed to take a regular turn for the first time, and his work was brilliant. The Texas roughie, who started in the eighth place Red Sox, six of his victories being in succession. The records of those who pitched 10 or

won and lost, with an average of .788 more full games follow.																		
	G.	CG.	W.	L.	Pct.	Opponents										Ave.		
						P.	IP.	A.	B.	R.	ER.	SH.	BB.	BO.	HWP.		S.P.G.	
U. C. Faber, Chicago	R	62	21	23	17	563	353	1234	124	110	51	32	83	143	8	2.1		
Herman Fillette, Detroit	R	67	12	17	82	577	770	1270	124	115	43	15	4	2	2.1			
J. R. Shawkey, New York	R	23	19	12	62	635	900	1118	288	112	97	37	89	130	0	2.2		
J. J. Shocker, St. Louis	R	48	29	34	17	655	1000	1415	344	115	84	41	115	140	0	2.2		
W. W. Johnson, St. Louis	R	41	29	19	68	590	1000	1383	115	83	29	11	90	105	7	2.3		
J. T. Zachary, Washington	L	12	23	15	10	600	185	890	190	74	64	24	34	37	3	2.3		
Tommy, Philadelphia	R	36	21	13	64	584	900	1244	124	107	18	12	105	130	0	2.3		
Stanley Coveleskie, Cleveland	R	35	21	17	14	648	277	1064	328	150	102	31	16	64	38	4	2.3	
T. T. Bush, New York	R	39	26	26	19	718	355	835	340	124	107	34	16	64	38	4	2.3	
W. L. Leverette, Philadelphia	R	38	16	16	68	584	900	1244	124	107	18	12	105	130	0	2.3		
R. R. Vangilder, St. Louis	R	43	19	13	594	345	120	748	109	92	23	7	48	63	6	1	2.3	
W. H. Hoyt, Boston	R	37	26	19	68	584	900	1244	124	107	18	12	105	130	0	2.3		
J. J. Quinn, Boston	R	40	16	13	584	356	984	262	119	99	47	15	59	67	3	3	2.4	
G. Mordige, Washington	L	34	18	13	584	356	1084	262	119	100	35	11	61	71	3	3	2.4	
W. H. May, St. Louis	R	34	16	14	584	356	1084	262	119	100	35	11	61	71	3	3	2.4	
C. C. Robertson, Chicago	R	37	14	11	584	356	1084	262	119	100	35	11	61	71	3	3	2.4	
W. Jones, New York	R	37	14	11	584	356	1084	262	119	100	35	11	61	71	3	3	2.4	
Warren Collins, Boston	R	32	15	14	609	211	758	219	101	88	28	25	103	69	10	7	2.5	
Guy Morton, Cleveland	R	38	13	14	509	303	788	219	117	90	24	9	83	102	4	6	2.6	
W. H. Able, Chicago	R	38	12	13	509	303	788	219	117	90	24	9	83	102	4	6	2.6	
George Dauss, Detroit	R	39	12	13	509	303	788	219	117	90	24	9	83	102	4	6	2.6	
H. H. Ehmske, Detroit	R	39	12	13	509	303	788	219	117	90	24	9	83	102	4	6	2.6	
C. K. Hasty, Philadelphia	R	28	14	9	584	356	1084	262	119	100	35	11	61	71	3	3	2.7	
R. Francis, Washington	L	39	15	10	391	225	758	235	110	91	33	11	41	33	5	6	2.7	
H. Pennock, Philadelphia	R	39	15	10	391	225	758	235	110	91	33	11	41	33	5	6	2.7	
A																		
A. Ferguson, Boston	R	39	10	9	18	560	198	758	301	108	95	25	10	82	44	8	2	2.8
C. H. Naylor, Philadelphia	L	38	11	10	23	560	198	758	301	108	95	25	10	82	44	8	2	2.8
E. Harris, Philadelphia	R	47	13	30	30	1100	230	902	282	148	123	25	13	94	102	3	1	5.01

MISS FORDYCE WILL      WESLEYAN SWIMMERS

**MEET MRS. F. J. DOYLE**

**PINEHURST, N. C., Dec. 7**—An interesting golf match is expected to take place today at Pinehurst, N. C. Louise Fordyce, Ohio State champion and winner of the gold medal, meets Mrs. F. J. Doyle of Frankford, Pa., in one of the semi-final round matches of the Carolina tournament.

Former Mrs. T. J. Watkins of the Acawam Hunt Club will meet Mrs. D.

**MIDDLETON, Conn., Dec. 7**—The winter swimming season, as announced earlier for "mud" bathing, entries in the National and New England intercollegiate. Princeton Brown and Dartmouth were added to the schedule this year. The schedule is:

Jan. 12—Stevens Institute at Hoboken  
20—Massachusetts Institute of Technol-

B. Parson of Youstown, O., in the other semi-final.

Miss Fordyce won her place in the semi-finals by defeating Mrs. J. D. Chapman of the Greenwich Country Club, yesterday, 7 and 6. Mrs. Chapman won the tournament last year and her defeat by such a one-sided score was a big surprise to the followers of the match. Miss Fordyce was out in 39 and was 5 up at the turn. The by-holes were played out and Miss Fordyce had a card of 85 to 88 for Mrs. Chapman. The summary of the first eight follows:

Feb. 4—Springfield Training School at Middletown; 15—Yale University at New Haven; 16—Amherst College at Middletown; 24—Williams College at Middletown.

March 7—Brown University at Providence; 10—Dartmouth College at Middletown; 16 and 17—New England Intercollegiate at Amherst; 18—National Intercollegiate at Princeton.

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Miss Louise Ford, Youngstown, defeated Mrs. J. D. Chapman, Greenwich, 7 and 6.  
Mrs. F. J. Doyle, Torressdale, defeated Mrs. G. A. Magrout, Oakmont, 6 and 5.  
Mrs. F. T. Keating, Agawam Hunt Club, defeated Mrs. J. D. Chapman, Greenwich, 7 and 6.

2 up. Mrs. D. B. Parson, Youngstown, defeated Mrs. H. H. Rockham, Lakewood, 5 and 3.

**Fifty Tin Whistles**, operating in partnership with the golf members each, played against par figures on the championship golf course here yesterday. An all-Pittsburgh team, comprising J. B. Wiseman, Thomas Morrison, H. C. Fowner and C. B. Fowner of the Oakmont Club, tied for the first prizes at 7 up on par, with a


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quartet composed of Herman Ellis of Oakland, J. R. Bowker of Woodland, C. M. Rudel of Kanawhi, and J. B. O'Brien of Detroit.

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**MINN. L.A.**

### Majors and Minors Offer Their Fullest Support to Commis- sioner K. M. Landis

Commissioner Landis, in his address, proposed that the Minor leaguers meet in joint session with the Major League Club owners, but he made no mention of the draft. He also carefully avoided any mention of the conflict in the dates of the American League meeting called for Chicago Dec. 12, and the joint committee of the Major leagues, which he had

W. R. Johnson, former Cleveland first baseman, announced today he had purchased his release from the Philadelphia Americans for \$5000, to accept the management of a club on the Pacific coast.

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## WAR ON ILLITERACY IN SAN FRANCISCO

Educational Program Outlined to  
Lift 8500 to Useful American  
Citizenship

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 7 (Special Correspondence).—San Francisco has declared war on illiteracy, and out of the observances of American citizenship week has emerged the outlines of a program aimed to lift to useful American citizenship San Francisco's 8500 illiterates of whom 6500 are foreign-born whites. A permanent committee headed by Mrs. Anne M. Godfrey of this city, educational representative of the United States naturalization service for California, Nevada and Arizona, has been formed for direct action along two lines, the teaching of elementary subjects designed to equip the foreigner with English reading, writing and history, and instruction along social lines intended to break down those barriers that make for unsocial racial prejudice. Organization plans are now being formulated. This action is considered important to the upbuilding of American public school education in San Francisco. It will furnish means and methods to reach foreigners now growing up in ignorance of American institutions. It will assist illiterate adults.

The program for American citizenship week in San Francisco has left a favorable impression among foreigners here. Four points have been consistently emphasized: Awakening the public consciousness to the privileges and responsibilities of citizenship; presenting the inadequate facilities for educating the adult immigrant; demonstrating the contribution to our community life made by the foreign-born when given the right opportunity for self-development; and Americanization through recreation particularly on the playground where the Anglo-Saxon characteristic of fair play is practiced and the rule of the majority respected. The foreigners' curiosity has been piqued by these manifestations of activity on his behalf and a thinking public has been aroused to combat the growing evil of illiteracy among foreign groups in San Francisco.

## CANADIAN CITY RUNS ITS ELECTRIC SERVICE

ST. JOHN, N. B., Dec. 6.—Refusal of the New Brunswick Power Company to sell its plant to this city for an amount fixed by the Supreme Court as representing the valuation of its property in 1920 has been followed by active steps toward development of municipally-controlled electric service. The City Council yesterday appointed a permanent hydro commission of seven members, with power to erect and operate an electrical distribution system.

It is planned to have this system parallel that of the power company. Power will be obtained from the Government hydroelectric plant at Musquash, the Government having authorized a contract for delivery of power to the city. The city council did not accept any of the four compromise proposals of the power company, the bonds of which are largely held in the United States.

## GYPSUM FIELD FOUND IN IRELAND

DUBLIN, Nov. 1 (Special Correspondence).—In a discussion with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor on the natural resources of Ireland, Mr. McAndrew, the Scottish engineer who is keenly interested in the development of these resources, said that gypsum was one of the many valuable deposits to be found in the country. For example, he, with others, has acquired the mining rights of about 5000 acres of valuable gypsum deposits near Carrickmacross in County Monaghan. The deposit has been thoroughly proved by boring operations, and is 86 feet thick and contains 97 per cent of pure gypsum. This deposit was developed, he believes, on a small scale about 150 years ago. It is stated in the district that when it reached the stage of full development the work for some unaccountable reason, was abandoned. "One will realize," he said, "what a serious matter this is to the country when we find that Ireland has been paying a Derbyshire combine a large amount per annum for gypsum, and at the present time Messrs. Goulding,

Ltd., are importing their gypsum from Italy for fertilizer. "Gypsum is required, among other things, for all sorts of architectural work, plaster of Paris, manufacture of calicoes, paper of every description, lamp shades, clock casings, etc., and here within 15 miles of the port of Dundalk this deposit of gypsum is lying idle and undeveloped. Not only could the whole Irish market be supplied from these deposits, but, owing to its proximity to the port of Dundalk, Ireland could compete with the Derbyshire combine, in Glasgow—and all the seaport towns on the western sea front of Great Britain and Scotland, because the cost of shipment to these towns is cheaper by boat than by rail."

The market for gypsum is established. Practically everyone knows its value and the quality and quantity of the deposit is sufficient to last for the next 400 or 500 years.

## GASOLINE TAX MEETS OPPOSITION

Proposal of Western Governors'  
Conference Not Meeting  
With Entire Approval

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 25 (Special Correspondence).—Opposition is developing here to the proposal that a general unrestricted two-cent tax on gasoline be levied to build and maintain state highways as recommended at the Western Governors' conference held recently in San Francisco. Such organizations as the State Automobile Association of California, Washington and Oregon are not opposed to a tax for road-building but the present plan, which it is estimated would take \$7,000,000 annually from automobile drivers in California alone, provides no assurance that all or any part of the money so collected would actually be used for road construction.

This plan of taxation together with the drafting of a uniform code of road rules for the 11 western states for presentation to the legislatures in January sums up the important work of the conference. Governor Boyle scored the drunken automobile driver as a menace and urged the imposition of uniform jail sentences in all the western states instead of fines to stop reckless driving.

"We propose to know how this money is going to be spent and the limits of such a tax, once it is begun, before we come out in favor of it," said Mr. Martland to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "It is well to remember that a tax on gasoline is an invisible tax, and the easiest kind to collect. It would be collected at the source, from the big refiners, and the charges passed down line to the consumer. It would be easy to increase this tax to 3 cents a gallon and on up as the years pass. At the outset the tax would increase operating expenses about \$5 or \$6 a car a month in the truck divisions and further handicap those of small means who are already aggrieved because of excessive extra charges for ever nibbling at the purse."

"Motorists and automobile organizations can readily see the difference between a gasoline tax to swell the general funds and a good roads tax. If the western states pass amendments to their constitutions specifying the uses of funds accruing from this new taxation, this will help Montana did not make such provision and her experience, as described by Governor Dixon, furnishes an object lesson. A 2-cent tax was placed on gasoline in that State for road building. The next Legislature, needing additional funds appropriated part of the gasoline tax money for other purposes. The next year the fund lost its identity completely and road building languished. We will see to it that this does not happen in California."

WET ASSOCIATION PAID \$2358  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The Association opposed to prohibition, through G. C. Hinkley, secretary-treasurer, filed a report yesterday with the Clerk of the House showing the expenditure of \$2358 in the recent campaign under direction of its national headquarters here. Total contributions were \$2358.

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## LABOR PARTY SHOWS STRENGTH IN NORTH AUSTRALIAN AFFAIRS

Edward G. Theodore, Premier, Denies That Ideals Have  
Been Lost and Routs Opponents With Absentee Votes

BRISBANE, Queensland, Oct. 15 (Special Correspondence).—"The Labor movement in the Commonwealth is practical, constitutional, and patriotically Australian." This was the opening sentence made by Edward G. Theodore, Labor Premier of Queensland, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor who recently sought his views upon the fair of his party. Mr. Theodore, the youngest Premier in the British Empire, spoke emphatically and with feeling. He is recognized as one of the strongest men in Queensland, and he vigorously defends the Labor Party, which at this time, has been severely taken to task for passing an unpopular measure to enable absentee legislators to vote by proxy.

For many years, Australia boasted "one man, one vote," and recently Mr. Theodore exercised in all five votes, thereby saving the Labor Government. Party feeling runs very high in the northern Australian State, and the Premier has been accused of being undemocratic in utilizing more than one vote. The Opposition maintains that if a member is absent from the Chamber during a debate, his vote should be sacrificed, on the grounds that he has not weighed the question under discussion and therefore is not qualified to vote. The Labor Party, on the other hand, holds the opinion that absence from a debate makes no difference, and consequently they passed this highly contentious measure, which has had the result of buttressing the Government, and placing it in security as far as a majority is concerned until a general election is due next year.

Premier Causes Consternation

Mr. Theodore has attracted more attention than any Dominion Premier for many years, rather on account of his ruthless disregard of traditions, which even in Australia were considered deep-rooted. His predecessor, Mr. Ryan, caused uneasiness amongst the more conservative element in the community, but Mr. Theodore's bold moves have caused consternation. A striking personality, tall, broad, burly, Mr. Theodore impels attention. He is nothing if not forceful. He has a rather attractive boyish smile, which wins him many friends and followers. Like all strong men, he has as well as friends, political foes who will not see any sincerity in their implacable Premier. The admixture of Balkan and Irish blood are responsible for characteristics which Mr. Theodore, which some applaud, and others deplore. The opposition frets at its inability to dislodge him from his strong position, and twits him for his lack of courage in not appealing to the people whenever an unusual measure is introduced. But Mr. Theodore overcomes all objections, and his legislative originality is so agile that his opponents are left gasping.

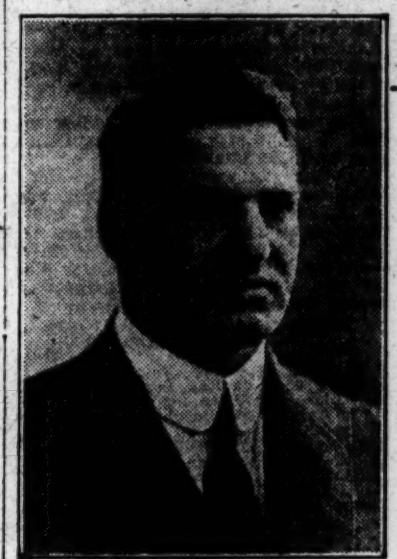
The Premier is certainly an ardent Labor man, who goes to extreme lengths to advance the cause of the worker as his legislation has clearly shown. "Whether the worker gains his livelihood by brain, his muscle, or by both," he declared, "he will find constitutional means to right the wrongs that are plain, and the spirit of democracy will not be strangled in the Australian community."

Big Men in Party

The Premier said that the success of the Labor movement was largely due to lion-hearted men, who were prepared to lead the movement, men whose views were broad, who did not know the meaning of selfishness, and who were humane. The leaders were nobly supported by the workers, who willingly made sacrifices to make their cause a success. Another reason

son for the great progress made in the Labor movement, Mr. Theodore attributed to the "pure Australianism" of Labor's objective.

"Do not forget," said the Premier, concluding, "we Australians have a nation in our keeping, vast and rich. We have a duty to perform in administering our heritage, not for the few rich who want more, but so that every member of the community may enjoy a just need of prosperity, and pursue happiness, the right to which pursuit is the birthright of a free democracy. If the worker does not lose sight of



Edward G. Theodore  
Labor Premier of Queensland Who Retained His Power By Using Proxy  
Votes of Absentees

an object which he may attain, and if he chooses as leaders men who are capable and keen, all will go well with the Labor movement, which is responsible for placing the workers of Australia in a better position than anywhere else in the world."

## LOCK-OUT CLOSES PRIMARY SCHOOLS

Teachers in Gateshead Refuse  
Salary Cut

Special from Monitor Bureau  
LONDON, Nov. 10.—All the primary schools in Gateshead are closed as from Nov. 10 owing to a dispute between the teachers and the Borough Education Committee. The situation has been several months maturing and arose, in the first place, from the depressed state of trade in the locality.

Salaries in Gateshead, as in the rest of England and Wales since the setting up of the Standing Joint Committee (the Burnham Committee),

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have been determined, not by local negotiations but by the terms of the national agreement arrived at by the representatives of the Association of Education Authorities and the National Union of Teachers. In return for the granting of four standard scales, varying according to locality, and a promise to maintain these scales until April, 1925, the teachers gave up their right to press for higher salaries until that date. Gateshead is one of the towns to which scale 3, the highest but one, was allocated, and it has been paying according to that scale hitherto. At the end of July, however, with a view to stepping down on to the next lower scale, it gave three months' notice to class teachers, with the result that both head and class teachers ceased duties on Oct. 31.

The local authorities, in defending their action, say that the scales were fixed at the height of the trade boom, when it was impossible to foresee the present slump. They maintain, too, that it would be unfair to maintain a heavy burden upon the taxpayers, many of whom are themselves out of employment, and most of whom are feeling the effects of the adverse conditions.

The teachers say that the conditions of their profession demand that they shall have stability in respect of salaries for periods of years, and not variations with every upward or downward movement of trade. They insist that a national agreement, such as the Burnham report, should be subject to variation only through the agency of the national body, the Burnham Committee, by which it was drawn up and signed. They take the view, further, that if the Gateshead authorities succeed in breaking away from the present national settlement, other authorities will also endeavor to secede, and the only possible end to such a process is the scrapping of the national settlement and the resumption of that chaotic mass of local arrangements which were the bane of British education before the setting up of the Burnham Committee.

In the event of a long-drawn-out dispute, the ultimate and determining voice will be that of the Board of Education. If the Board likes to put its foot down, it can threaten to withdraw its grants, and the condition of the borough will then be worse than when it entered upon the dispute. If, however, it takes the view that it cannot be a party to pressing a local authority to incur expenditure, then the teachers may have to seek some compromise.

The National Union of Teachers, which is the organization conducting the fight for the teachers, adopts the plan, in salary disputes, of paying its members who are locked out full salary for the whole period of such lock-out. Next year the Union is doubling its subscription, in order to be in a still stronger position.

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## STUDY OF FOREIGN MARKETS FAVORED

Secretary Hoover Says California  
Needs Outlet for Increasing  
Annual Output

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 1 (Special Correspondence).—Successful adjudication of water rights in the Colorado River project which, when completed, will reclaim 3,000,000 acres in California and add 600,000 horse power for industrial development, emphasizes the need of linking up the productive processes of this State with a more intelligent and discriminatory study of foreign markets if California is to go forward as a great agricultural section. Herbert C. Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor during his recent visit to Palo Alto and San Francisco.

"Booster organizations to extend the cultivation of California's fertile valleys and industrial activities continue vigorously and are annually increasing both population and the volume of produce," said Mr. Hoover. "Nations advertising and the utilization of products in specialty lines has stimulated domestic demands for this produce. But this will prove entirely inadequate as a means of handling California's enormously increased annual output of farm products and manufactures if the seven state legislatures representing California, Utah, Nevada, New Mexico, Arizona, Wyoming and California ratify the Colorado River pact."

Open Up Hinterland

This project, the first unit of which will be the construction of Boulder Dam, will not only free the Imperial Valley in Southern California from flood menaces but will open up the hinterland of California, releasing large resources of power which now supplies Los Angeles from the Sierras, for more economical distribution. The ultimate electrification of California's trunk lines, cheapened transportation and the development of manufacturing, an era of industrial expansion must result in such an enlarged volume of commodities as to make their successful foreign trade distribution a chief factor in determining California's status as an industrial center.

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California with promises of prosperity for homes; industry. It is quite another thing to insure that industry against slow markets and an accumulation of unsold produce. These surpluses in particular lines of American production are due to improved methods in agriculture and manufacturing. They have made imperative a sweeping reorganization of the Department of Commerce from a geographical basis to a commodity basis, wherein expert individual study of particular industries promises to open up a new era of American foreign trade expansion that will enable distribution to keep pace with increasing productivity, whether from soil or machine.

Developing News Service

"Through division of American industry into 30 commodity groups, headed by practical business men, the department is developing a news service that furnishes definite information about foreign markets, based on immediate, accurate, and continuous studies. Business inquiries and requests for these surveys have jumped from 350,000 per annum to 3000 per day. The new division for foreign commercial law to answer legal questions has effected this year a savings of \$120,000,000 on goods recovered. The new radio service to be installed will broadcast and receive information from the markets of South America and Europe, through our own agencies, instead of through foreign agents, often inimical to American trade."

"One instance illustrates the work accomplished. California's rice growers a year and a half ago were in debt, and bankruptcy threatened because of a big crop and small domestic sales. As the result of a two week's federal survey of foreign markets, requested by the rice growers, serious rice shortages were found in Japan and the entire California rice crop was sold there at a profit."

"In view of the immense possibilities of oriental trade under selective and intelligent marketing, the Colorado River project, the greatest single industrial resource of the American people awaiting development, stands pre-eminent as the key to a great era of overseas business. California should be a leading beneficiary both as a producer and as a shipper."

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## The Yaqui Indians Tread the Path of Peace and Industry

Guaymas, Sonora, Mex.  
Special Correspondence

THE experiment of pacification and settlement of the Yaqui Indians, the last of the so-called "savage tribes" of North America, has been under way here for more than two years, and from all present indications the Mexican Federal Government, assisted by the authorities of the State of Sonora, have found a means by which these Indians have been turned from the almost constantly used warpath to the path of peace and industry.

The Yaqui, who are believed to be most closely allied to the Apache tribes of southwestern United States, today number about 3,000 persons, though 15 years ago, when the then Government of Mexico began deporting the men of the tribe to the swamps and valleys of the states of Vera Cruz, Tabasco, and Yucatan, it was estimated that there were 15,000 Yaqui in Sonora. At that time the Yaqui lived, as their ancestors had for more than 400 years, in the more inaccessible cañons and on the highest mesas of the loftier mountain ranges of Sonora and northern Sinaloa. The Aztec, the Spaniard, and the Mexican alike failed to conquer the Yaqui. The Spaniard eventually decided to let the tribe of Indians alone, but from the beginnings of the second republic in 1876, the Mexicans kept up a constant persecution of the Yaqui until 1911, when the Government of Porfirio Díaz was superseded by the revolutionary Government of Francisco I. Madero. Successive revolutions so occupied the various federal governments that the Yaqui was left to his own devices until the winter of 1919 and 1920, when Gen. Plutarco Elias-Galles, formerly Governor of the State of Sonora and now Minister of the Interior and head of the Mexican Cabinet, undertook to make some return to the Yaqui for the persecutions they had suffered in the preceding 40 years.

**Virtually Self-Supporting**  
Surprising as it may seem, the Yaqui were receptive to the friendly advances of General Calles and his agents, and today virtually the entire tribe has left its mountain fastnesses, and has settled in the ways of civilization on a large reservation set apart for it a few miles south of this city. There a school was established, farms laid out, an irrigation system installed, farm implements including tractors, provided, seed furnished, and, after two years, the Indians are virtually self-supporting, and are in far better economic, moral and educational condition than they ever have been since white men came in contact with them. The story of the transformation of the Yaqui from enmity to friendship for the Mexican Government, and from raiders to ranchers, is a remarkable exposition of the power of kindness and honesty applied to dealings with a "weaker people." An added influence was Capt. Cajeme Mori, son of Chief Mori of the Yaqui, who, in turn, was a son of the famous Cajeme, who was for years to the Yaqui what Geronimo was to the Apache on the southwestern frontier of the United States. When Gen. Alvaro Obregón, now president of Mexico, but then a farmer in the State of Sinaloa, organized his revolution against Venustiano Carranza, in 1917, he persuaded enough of the young Yaqui hunters to join him to form a company of 150 men. At the head of this company was Captain Mori. This captain and those Yaqui who survived the battles of the Obregón revolution, went back to Sonora with entirely new ideas of the relations of men to each other, of government, and of industry. After he returned, about 600 more Yaqui youths joined the Mexican federal army, and, in 1919, they, too, returned to the tribe in Sonora, bringing further new ideas.

Thus, when General Elias-Galles became Governor of the State of Sonora, he found an element of nearly 700 men within the Yaqui settlements, ready to work with him to end the raids and robberies committed formerly by the Yaqui, provided the tribe could be provided with permanent possession of a sufficiently large tract of land, and could be taught agriculture, irrigation, mining, and other in-

dustries. Then a treaty was drawn up, in the summer of 1920, the first voluntarily signed by the Yaqui, since they agreed with Gen. Don Francisco Ybarra, late in the sixteenth century, to become tributary to the Spanish Crown. The Elder Men of the Yaqui, led by Chief Mori, and guided by his son, Captain Mori, went to Hermosillo, capital of the State of Sonora, and there bound themselves, not only to forego all raids and all warfare with the Mexican people, but to transfer themselves to the reservation at Potam, Sonora, there to remain, to be educated by the Mexican Government and to turn their hands to industry. The Yaqui made only one reservation, and that was that a large area, embracing about 4,000 square miles, in the heart of the mountains above the village of Altar, should be reserved forever for the tribe. This agreement was signed by Mexican officials and Yaqui leaders, and has been kept scrupulously, with the result that the mineral deposits of the mountains once held by the Yaqui are being developed, water sources are being used for valley irrigation, and the Yaqui themselves are making a garden spot of 20,000 acres surrounding their own town of Potam, built for them by the Mexican Federal Government, working with the state government of Sonora.

In addition to titles to the lands on the reservation at Potam, each head of a Yaqui family also holds title to a certain acreage in the grounds around the head waters of the Yaqui, Mayo and Fuerte rivers. These lands, either in the mountains or on the reservation, cannot be sold, except to other members of the Yaqui tribe, and then only in the event that the owner of the title has no heirs.

**Schools and Military Service**  
On the reservation the Mexican federal and state governments have erected an agricultural and industrial school, dormitories both for the men and for the women, and, as rapidly as possible, houses for the people who have settled there. The men and women of the Yaqui, who do not wish to go to this reservation, are allowed to remain on their own lands and in their own villages in the mountains. These Yaqui agree to engage in no attacks on Mexican villages or on persons traversing their territory, and the Mexican Government agrees not to interfere with their tribal government, or to send armed forces against them, but retains the right to maintain an agent in each such Yaqui village. The Yaqui, both in the mountains and on the reservation, have agreed to furnish 200 young men for military training every year. If disputes arise between members of the tribe living in the mountains which the Yaqui Council of Elder Men cannot settle, the State of Sonora will send a court into the village to hear the evidence and render a decision, the Yaqui agreeing to abide by that decision. On the signing of this treaty the Yaqui surrendered 200 army rifles and ammunition in quantity which they had captured in their raids, and were, in turn, given 1,000 hunting rifles and guaranteed an annual supply of ammunition. The Government agreed



Upper—Yaqui Indian Dancers.  
Lower—The Yaquis Are Building This Kind of House on the Reservation After a Few Months' Instruction by Mexican Government Agents.



to supply all Yaqui families who removed to the reservation, mules, farm implements, seeds, and—for the first year—food supplies, at cost, to be paid for over a considerable period. Government reports now indicate that every Yaqui family which removed to the reservation is now self-supporting. The public schools of Sonora are opened to the Yaqui for the first time in the history of Mexico's relations with the tribe, and a recent educational report issued at Hermosillo enumerates among the students of the various schools 50 or more Yaqui boys and girls.

**Fruit-Growing Lands Opened**  
The agricultural department of the Mexican Government has established a demonstration and experiment station at Potam, and, whereas when this was opened in 1920 all the employees and instructors were sent from Mexico City, now all the employees and instructors, with the exception of the director, are Yaqui, and three women of the tribe who are giving instruction in the preservation of fruits and vegetables. Not only is this a remarkable transition of a warlike tribe to ways of peace, but it has opened to settlement thousands of fertile but uncultivated acres in the states of Sonora and Sinaloa, which, hitherto, could not be planted, because of the ever-recurring raids of the Yaqui. The climate of this region is much like that of southern California, though vegetables and fruits mature there somewhat earlier, mak-

ing it an ideal country for the production of these food supplies for the American market.

This year five Yaqui men, who have been working in the agricultural school at Potam, were sent to the United States to study improved methods of agriculture. Three of these went to Louisiana to study the sugar and rice plantations, and two went to the University of California's Agricultural and Experiment Station, at Davis, Cal., to study the growing of deciduous fruits in the hills, and of citrus fruits in the warm valleys. This plan of sending the men of the tribe abroad to study various agricultural and industrial methods in other countries will be continued as part of the educational system of Mexico, and each year at least five will be sent out for this purpose.

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are reflected in the taste and refinement of the interior, in the excellent home cooking, in the quiet dignity of the service. Orders taken for Cream Angel Food Cake and Maple Grove Candies. Special Courtesies given to parties. 1047 West 6th Street, Los Angeles. Phone WII. 5072

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**\$774,131.577 FOR WAR MATERIEL**  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Sale of surplus War Department materiel purchased during the war brought in a return of \$774,131.577 up to the end of the last fiscal year on June 30, last. Assistant Secretary Wainwright of the department announced today in his annual report. The original cost value of the materiel he placed at above \$2,000,000,000.

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**Gifts That Grow**  
With the coming of Christmas, and the selection of appropriate remembrances, give a thought to gifts that grow. Our stock includes Christmas Flowering Plants, Hand Painted Pots, Bulb Collections, Birds and Cages, Gold Fish, Aquariums, Seeds, Christmas Trees and Decorations.  
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## DELAWARE FIRST STATE TO RATIFY

Approved Constitution 135 Years Ago Today

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 7 (Special).—Today marks one of the most important dates in the history of the United States as well as in the history of Delaware. For on Dec. 7, 1787, the little Diamond State had the great honor of being the first of the 13 colonies to ratify the Constitution of the United States.  
Wilmington's boast of "the first city of the first state" is derived from the fact that she is the metropolis of the first State to join the new Federal Union. This happened 135 years ago. The Constitution of the United States had been framed in the convention which assembled in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, on May 25, 1787, and concluded its work on Sept. 17. The complete document was at the time referred to the several states for ratification.  
Delaware's delegation to the convention comprised George Read, Gunning Bedford, John Dickinson, Richard Bassett, and Jacob Broom.  
The Delaware Legislature met Oct. 23, 1787, and issued a call for a state convention to be held at Dover to take up the subject. The convention, which assembled on Dec. 3, ratified the Constitution on the seventh.

**FRENCH COAL SITUATION**  
PARIS, Dec. 7.—Coal supplies are growing short in France, although English imports are increasing, despite the unfavorable exchange situation.

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A full line of precious and semi-precious stones.  
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"RELIABLE and UNEXCELLED"  
finished a rough dry  
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# THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

## Art, Trades, and the Home

A Course of Lectures

THE approach between artist and craftsman, and between these two confessions of beauty and the public is exceedingly swift at the present time. One cannot read the newspapers without becoming aware of new movements, lecture courses and galleries devoted to the rapprochement of art and trade, of beauty and utility. The day is fortunately at sundown when art signified in our thoughts only the representation of beauty upon objects otherwise useless and if applied to common things ceased to be regarded as art, becoming, like Cinderella at midnight, merely a useful chattel, pretty, perhaps, but insignificant. We have learned again what the remoter past never questioned, that beauty, whether applied to marble, canvas or a spoon, is art.

This offer of equal citizenship to everyday things has resulted in a more serious appraisal of our homes. Although we may not possess statues and paintings, we know that we can choose and combine our essential furnishings so that they express personality. Consequently we demand of the potter and the silversmith and the upholsterer work which is distinctive and individual.

Out of this demand has grown the Art-in-Trades Club and in order to put at the disposal of the public more definite knowledge regarding the mental theories of design and of the inherent qualities of the materials of decoration, the Fine Arts Department of the extramural division of the New York University, co-operating with the Art-in-Trades Club, is giving at the Metropolitan Museum, whose rich exhibits of decorative arts are, of course, available to the students, a course of 60 lectures.

**Language of Points, Lines and Areas**  
Dr. Fiske Kimball, Professor of Art and Architecture in the University of Virginia and chairman of the Virginia Art Commission, is in charge of these lectures and has given each Thursday morning a talk on design. The first of these dealt with points and lines and was to many in the audience a revelation of how much can be expressed and how many emotions evoked by the mere arrangement of dots. Dr. Kimball standing at the blackboard showed the points may be so arranged as to provoke delight by their rhythms, or a sense of restfulness by their balance, or distress by their opposition when, on account of inharmonious curves, they appear to pull in contrary directions. He showed how the sense of the direction of motion is conveyed by centers of concentration, how, for instance, a group of dots intervening in a curve of single dots by attracting our attention gives us the feeling of motion in that direction. Then he analyzed the patterns on a great many upholstery and dress silks until we began to know why we like certain arrangements and to understand the appropriateness of certain designs to certain uses.

In subsequent lectures Dr. Kimball has analyzed, in a similar spirit, areas, masses and spaces, tone relations and color, going on finally to the application of these rules to the graphic and plastic arts and to architecture and interiors. After Christmas he will take up historic styles of decoration beginning with Graeco-Roman work and continuing through all the centuries to the early republican period in America.

**Characterization of Materials**  
For the discussion of materials, directors of trades have addressed the class. Woods, their uses, their upkeep; their inherent characteristics and the manner in which these are employed or overcome, as need may be, were demonstrated not only during the lecture but afterward by the examination of hundreds of specimens. In a similar manner and always with an abundance of fabrics at the disposal of the class for examination, silks, woolen coverings and draperies, wallpapers, cretonnes, tapestries, upholstery, trimmings, and floor coverings have been discussed; their methods of manufacture and their application to interiors shown by stereoscopic pictures and the history of their production and use in different periods interestingly sketched.

**Victorian Styles Again!**  
It is a striking fact that three of the lecturers, T. Atkins Tout, who spoke on upholstery, and Edward Maag and Mr. De Quelin, whose subject was trimmings, predicted with utmost assurance the speedy return of Victorian styles. The pangs which such a prophecy induces should be tempered by the realization that no fashion returns unchastened by its temporary fall; and that after all, some good things were achieved by the furniture makers and upholsterers of that much-ornamented and highly festooned epoch.

If indeed we are returning to draped effects, it is important that we learn the qualities of those textiles which will be so employed. Only so will our hangings express positively the character of their materials and without such definite expression of texture drapery cannot be successful. The decorator's art obviously is rendered more intricate by the use of the curved line and the elaborate pattern, and in order to save our homes we shall have to discipline our eyes for severer tests of harmony than simple lines and plain surfaces have demanded. Mr. Tout pointed out the necessity for the correct placing of design, for securing good tops and bottoms for our patterned pieces, and for so arranging their centers that they correspond to natural centers in the room. Otherwise the appearance of our apartments will be restless and disturbing.

**Cord and Tassel**

Together with elaborate drapery is likely to return the old-fashioned trimming, the cord and tassel, the fringe and braid. If we decide to use these things we shall have to learn about them, and their selection, placing, and combination will give us an opportunity to put in practice many of

the rules of design enunciated by Dr. Kimball. Accent, rhythm, balance, the association of like elements, color, tone, and the harmonies of good composition, as illustrated on the blackboard by points, lines, and areas, are all factors in the successful application of trimmings to upholstery.

The best trimmings are made by hand or on hand looms, and every fiber known—vegetable, animal, and mineral—is requisitioned for them. Although formerly they were made very largely in homes, most of them now are produced in factories for hand work, and many are so elaborate that a workman accomplishes only half a yard in a day. Underpriced goods should lead us to suspect the weighting of material with bichloride of tin, which increases the diameter of the fiber from 40 to 100 per cent, and eventually causes the silk to disintegrate. Nor can materials thus treated be cleaned. The difference in price may be about \$1.50 a yard, but the difference in wear is counted by scores of years.

### The Carpet

Will carpets return with the Victorian vogue? A plea was made for them by William S. Coffin, who showed us on a blackboard interior drawn by Dr. Kimball how the rectangular form of the rug may disturb the architecture of an apartment because it cannot swing out into the bays. The diminishing effect of rugs was illustrated also, particularly in the case of those with wide and glaring borders. More and more, Mr. Coffin said, the tendency is to do away with the border or to make it insignificant. The pattern of a carpet should never suggest growth or motion; it must stay put and be a quiet foundation for the feet. Its pattern must lie prone, never stand up in a perpendicular effect, such as is produced, for instance, by the depiction of a vase or urn. Nor should it use any theme in a naturalistic manner, for we shrink from treading on roses and fat puppies. Mr. Coffin suggested that the ground of the carpet, whatever its color, should be keyed one below the middle value of that color and one-half neutralized; whereas, the pattern may well appear in full intensity. He advocated the outlining of the design in black, which, he said, causes the carpet to keep much longer its new appearance.

## The Picturesque in Dress

London, Nov. 2

**AN AFTERNOON** gown in deep amethyst chiffon velvet, embroidered in beads of fuchsia coloring, has been illustrated in the accompanying sketch. One has become familiar with lighter materials treated in this way, but in the case of velvet it is a new note this season. Another feature of the gown is the suggestion of what have been termed "surprise dresses," for this over-



A Gown of Amethyst Chiffon Velvet, Embroidered in Fuchsia-Colored Beads, With an Under Gown of Amethyst Georgette, Which May Be Worn Without the Over Tunic. The Costume, Consequently, Is Known as a "Surprise Dress."

dress can be taken off, leaving an undergown of amethyst georgette which has seemingly simple lines. The drapery is slightly drawn up in front, a tendency which is a feature in the drapery of several of the new models. The sleeves of the undergown are carried out in a cobweb-like design in beads, the same decoration

being repeated in a looped tressis work at the hem. This undergown at first appears an expensive item, but when the fact is considered, that it makes a second dress one is conscious of the advantages gained thereby.

That the straight, up-and-down frock is being discarded, most women will be glad. Instead there is a marked tendency toward a more picturesque style. Bertus or pelerine collars, as they are frequently called, appear in some of the models. These are often made wider at the back than in the front, as this adds to the picturesque, recalling pictures by the old masters. The employment of lace is general; one sees afternoon gowns relieved in this way, while evening ones are completely covered,



Miss Lettice Apperly Painting Her Statuettes, Which She Cuts From Wood and Sells by the Score to West End Stores in London

the pattern often being outlined with beads which give a charmingly delicate effect when worn over a foundation of lamé silk velvet or bright silk. The most popular materials this autumn are velvet and velveteens and in the three-piece suit the coat is made in flowered material, not necessarily in two colors, many of them being of damask pattern. If the dress is of thickish material the coats are generally short, while with gowns of light material a wrap entirely covering them is worn. This latter type may be swathed closely round the figure and fastened with a slight drapery on one side while the neck is finished with a bolster collar; others have godet pleats. Fullness suggested in this manner is popular as is also the employment of circular frills as trimming.

Collars of immense size are still the vogue and much ingenuity has been devised in the way of padding, adaptation of the material into flowers and so forth. A new edging that has appeared on woolen cloths is "flying Angora," a trimming composed of fluffy threads three or four inches long. This material moderated would make a cozy lining for winter gloves.

A new note in shoes is also shown in the illustration. It will be noticed that the buckles are oval and to support these a slight suggestion of "uppers" appears in the line of the shoes.

## What Shall We Do With Our Potted Chrysanthemums?

**WOMEN** who have bought potted chrysanthemums to use for house plants this season, are wondering what to do with them when the blossoms go by. Although chrysanthemums in pots, especially those in some of the newer bronze shades, are wonderfully fine while in flower, they do not keep throwing up new buds like geraniums, begonias and cyclamens. Usually, too, the leaves drop after the plants have been in the house a few weeks. If one lives in a city apartment there isn't much to do except throw the plants away, but women who have gardens can find a better way.

After the chrysanthemums have lost their beauty of flower and foliage they can be kept alive with only an occasional watering. They need not be retained in the plant window, but may be taken to the basement, provided that the temperature there does not go very low. After a time many little plants will appear in the pot, and when spring comes may be set in the open ground. It is always best to pull the plant to pieces rather than to set out a clump, as each division will make heavy growth during the summer. When four or five inches high they should be pinched back, because by this means side shoots will be induced, so that in the fall the plants will be strong and bushy, but not tall enough to need staking. A little liquid manure in July and August will be helpful.

In the autumn as many of the plants as are desired for growing in the house may be dug up and potted. The others may be left in the garden. Some of them will prove too tender to flower out of doors, no doubt, but many of the kinds which are potted up by the florists will blossom in the garden, especially if planted in a somewhat sheltered situation where they will escape the first hard frost. By this means the beauty of the garden may be increased and an abundance of flowers obtained for cutting. The complaint is sometimes made that chrysanthemums from the garden do not keep well when cut. The reason is that the stems have become

## A Designer of Calendar Statuettes

**IN MOST** of the large London stores this year are displayed the quaintest of calendars, with little fret-carved wooden figures on stands, which receive an added interest for the purchaser when it is learned that the clever designs are the work of a school girl.

When Miss Lettice Apperly, the artist, asked for a fret saw as a present from her parents she never thought, so she told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, what would develop from her experiments with it.

"A friend and I were very fond of the Russian ballet," she explained,

don't get the attitudes exactly right," she said. "I once did a statuette of Pavlova for her from a picture postcard. It showed her in rather a lovely position and I got quite a likeness in the face. It is the only time I have ever done that. But I am not fond of copying, I like best designing my own figures."

### The Personages

One of these charmingly original designs is of a girl's figure draped in blue-and-green striped stuff balanced on the top of a tall stand and talking to a little bird in brilliant plumage of green and violet-red.

"which is perched on her hand. The graceful poise of the figure seated aloft in this way was commented on."

"We've got pedestals like that in our drawing room," explained Miss Apperly, "and I used to sit on them when I was small. That is what gave me the idea for this design."

Another little figure on a very high stool in a green frock and stockings of violet-red, holds a long pipe with a big bubble poised on the bowl. A third design is of a child with a white skirt and mauve jacket looking at the bright red butterfly settled on the tip of her small finger.

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paint," explained Miss Apperly. "I love color. That violet-red that you see in the bird and the other little girl's stockings I have to get specially from Paris. My aunt, Mrs. A. R. Holroyd, the illustrator, has helped me a good deal. She painted a lot of statuettes for me when I first began, and I got little hints from the way that she did them."

### Menus and Stars

At the moment when she was interrupted to be interviewed in her studio Miss Apperly was busily occupied, with a girl friend who acts as assistant, in coloring little figures dancing on tip-toe with most graceful and joyous vigor.

"It is a special order for two dozen menus," she said, "given by a lady who saw the figure on a calendar in one of the big stores, but I have had to change the color to suit her scheme, so I am giving the dancer, as you see, a brilliant blue skirt with a red pattern on it, and these figures have to be painted on both sides. Then I have done statuettes of the characters in 'The Beggar's Opera' at the request of one firm. And I have done three or four of 'Peter Pan' too, because I have seen it so many times. I am quite hoping that these statuettes will take on at the theaters."

As one of the well-known actresses recently gave away at a special performance a statuette of herself in the principal part, there is no reason why this desire should not be fulfilled and set a fashion for the distribution of sale in the theaters of these charming little mementos.

**Russian Pilaf**—This is sometimes called Turkish Pilaf, also, as it is a favorite dish among the shepherds of the Trans-Caucasus and in Turkey. Cut up a shoulder of milk lamb and stew until tender with two chopped onions. Cook until soft one-third of a cupful of rice with six cupfuls of water with one-half tablespoonful of salt. Blanch with four cupfuls of hot water. Put in a buttered omelet pan, then add the lamb, and one tablespoonful of butter. Season highly with salt and cayenne. It is then ready to serve, after simmering 10 minutes. Chicken may also be used the same way.

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## THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

The Town Planning Institute  
Discusses Need of Civic Beauty

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 17.—The most important thing about a city is that it should be beautiful. This brave sentence is from the presidential address delivered to the members of the Town Planning Institute by Mr. H. V. Lanchester, F. R. S. A., on Nov. 10 in London. We are all, or should be, town planners nowadays, and there is much in that address that is worthy of consideration by others besides those who in a professional capacity are directly concerned with the subject.

In a review of the conditions of the times, the president showed that though difficult and aggravated by the evils of racial and class jealousy which follow in their train, they have not been wholly disadvantageous, in that they have provoked a number of experiments which, even if not always successful, have certainly made for a greater elasticity in ideas. It is for town planners, with this "new humanism" which, in the words of Mr. Lanchester, is "supplying the place of an outworn individualism," to point the way for all to secure the maximum advantage attainable in every branch of life, and to insist that real wealth depends not on material property, but on the life offered to the community as a whole.

Mr. Lanchester is rightly impatient of all sense of limitation, whether of wealth or opportunities. "Poverty," he says, "is only relative, and is usually measured by what other people spend so that by the provision of wider scope for freedom in activities, recreation and education its sting would be extracted." In his view the rigid training of workers to one occupation, and one only, must result in unemployment, and consequent hardship when conditions change. So far, the small allotment has been considered the only "side line," but he remains convinced that much more might be done and that if say one quarter of those engaged in each trade were permitted a latitude of endeavor, we should be able to adapt ourselves more easily to the inevitable fluctuations of demand. This is a suggestion that is deserving of very serious consideration, and it is interesting that somewhat similar views were attributed to Dr. Rathenau, the former German Minister.

After pleading for the fullest possible co-operation of all the various professions and interests concerned, more particularly the architect, the engineer, the surveyor and the lawyer, the speaker put in a word for the schemes of housing that the war conditions brought forth. It is particularly satisfactory that the president of the Town Planning Institute should call attention, as he did, to their immeasurable value in raising the general standard of design and showing the "homogeneity not attainable under

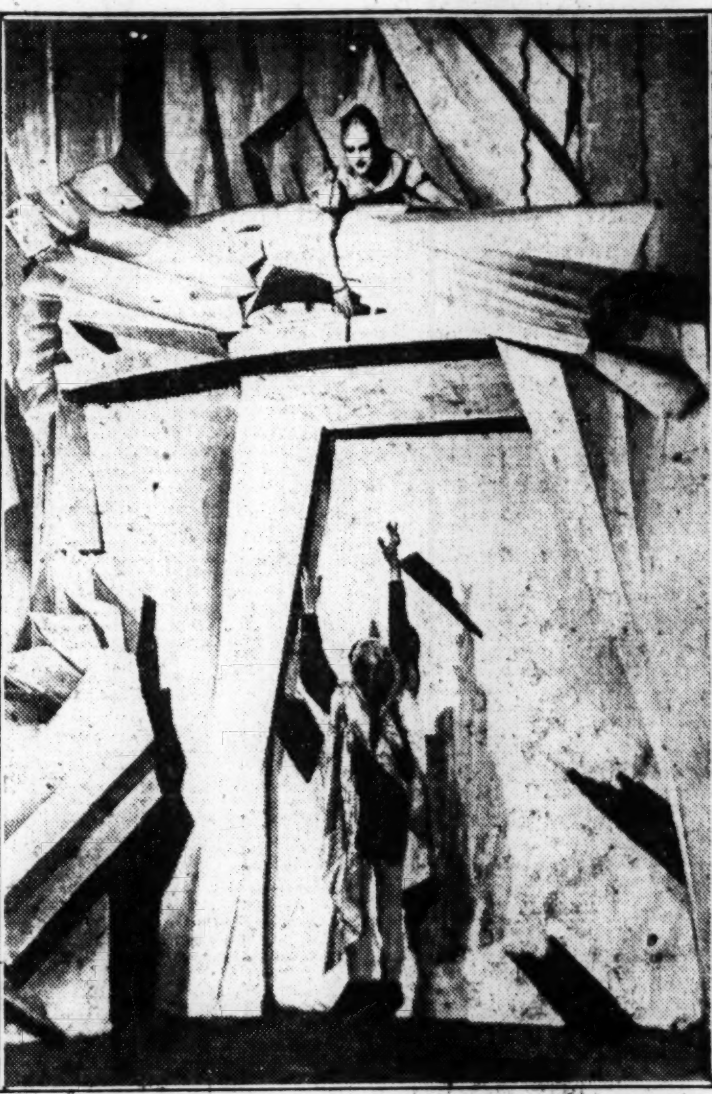
other circumstances." The political and financial aspects of the question have so completely monopolized public interests that very little attention has been given to the architectural side of it. As a matter of fact, the general level—taking the country as a whole—is most encouragingly high.

In the cases where the results have been least successful this can usually be attributed to the selection from ignorance or otherwise of an unsuitable architect. The local authorities that took the trouble to employ good architects got good schemes. With regard to the high cost of building, and the consequent difficulty in obtaining an economic rent, about which so much has been said by politicians and others, it is worth pointing out that the increase in the cost of building over pre-war figures at the time when these houses were built was distinctly less than that of most commodities.

We may hope that Mr. Lanchester's words will induce some who have never hitherto given the matter a moment's thought to look with a seeing eye at the housing schemes they come across. They will then perhaps realize, even if operations of this magnitude are not likely to be repeated, how grateful they should be that a standard has now been set which must surely make it impossible ever again to go back to what he rightly calls "the scrappy and conflicting procedure of the past."

Passing from what has actually been accomplished, the President enumerated some of the subjects with which in the future the Town Planners will have to deal: the radical reorganization of cities due to developments of flight and greater co-ordination of other means of transport, the question of high buildings, of congested areas, and of the special problems of places such as India.

And so he came to his final summing up: "The most important thing about a city is that it should be beautiful; not merely conforming to some adventitious ideal of beauty, but with a beauty of its own, based on its natural characteristics. In the limits of this article it is not possible to do more than give in a very general way some ideas of the subjects with which Mr. Lanchester dealt. "My own belief," he said, "is that it is best to design a scheme on the broadest possible lines. The ideals that he set before his institute are certainly conceived in the same spirit. I will not cease from mental fight, nor shall my sword sleep in my hand, till we have built Jerusalem in England's green and pleasant land." So says William Blake, the English poet, more than a hundred years ago. The Town Planner is out to "build Jerusalem" in every land. If he works on the lines which the President suggested to the Town Planning Institute in London, he will have started right. PAUL PHIPPS.



Balcony Scene in "Romeo and Juliet," as Shakespeare's Tragedy Is Cubistically Staged at the Kamerny Theatre, Moscow

the baton, and in the Variations, Mr. Scholnik, concert master, Mr. Arey, clarinetist, Mr. Gelfus, flutist, and Miss Ostrowska, harpist, did very well indeed. The French horn had been more fortunately handled. The Fandango rose to a tempo and brilliancy of tone that was a thrilling close to the number.

In the concerto, Mr. Rachmaninoff has done some unusual writing. The moods change frequently and abruptly at times, but back of it all there is a definite purpose. A particularly lovely bit is the Intermezzo for orchestra, which brings out a warm singing melody that is especially effective in leading up to the following piano cadenza. The Finale is simple, and big in thought and ends with a more ado when the end is at hand, a re-echo of the smashing up-and-down chords that we have had to learn to await.

## The Southsea Orchestra

SOUTHSEA, Eng., Nov. 16 (Special Correspondence).—An enterprise which has so far escaped the attention of those who are quick to recognize the importance of the work carried on by local orchestras at Bournemouth, Harrogate, Eastbourne, Hastings, Bath, and other resorts, is that initiated here by H. A. Stow. On June 4 of this year he began a series of Saturday concerts with an orchestra conducted by Charles H. Peters. In the past Southsea had no lack of the musical fare provided by military bands, but Mr. Stow determined to give the public a chance of hearing orchestral music at prices ranging from 8d. to 2s. and 4d. The programs have included classical works such as Haydn's Sixth Symphony, the Mozart "Jupiter," Beethoven's "Pastoral" Symphony, Schubert's "Unfinished," a Goldmark symphony, and modern works like Debussy's "L'Après-Midi d'un Faune," Holst's "Planets," and Vaughan Williams' "Wasp." In Mr. Peters the orchestra has an enthusiastic and competent director. Mr. Stow confessed to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that the balance sheet of the concerts showed a considerable figure on the wrong side, but added that he intended to persevere in the task of showing the Southsea public what it really wants.

Coates Conducts in Birmingham  
BIRMINGHAM, Eng., Nov. 16 (Special Correspondence).—Among the important concerts of the week was that given by the City Orchestra under the direction of Albert Coates. In the all-Russian program the chief items were Scriabin's "Poème de l'Extase" and Tchaikovsky's Fifth Symphony. Vaughan Williams, under the auspices of the British Music Society, has given a lecture on English folk songs. Kreisler was the celebrity at the international celebrity subscription concerts and was heard in a recital at the Town Hall.

## Art News

Edmund Blampied's Etchings  
Special from Monitor Bureau  
NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Kennedy & Co. are sponsoring Edmund Blampied's first American showing at their new galleries. Etchings, dry-points, and drawings reveal an artist of rare talent, familiar with a particular aspect of English peasantry, and extracting a wealth of pictorial material therefrom. Born on the island of Jersey, he spent his boyhood among the peasant-folk and their horses and cattle. These are the themes of his drawings and etchings, the story he best of all knows how to tell. Mr. Blampied drew from the beginning and it was at an agricultural fair that a French woman who conducted an art school at St. Helier's saw some of his early drawings and, recognizing

his ability, gave him his first instruction. He was later given means to carry on his studies in London, where he arrived at the age of 17, much very excited. Mr. Thomas should have been the French horn had been more fortunately handled. The Fandango rose to a tempo and brilliancy of tone that was a thrilling close to the number.

In the concerto, Mr. Rachmaninoff has done some unusual writing. The moods change frequently and abruptly at times, but back of it all there is a definite purpose. A particularly lovely bit is the Intermezzo for orchestra, which brings out a warm singing melody that is especially effective in leading up to the following piano cadenza. The Finale is simple, and big in thought and ends with a more ado when the end is at hand, a re-echo of the smashing up-and-down chords that we have had to learn to await.

Frank Gardner Hale's Jewelry  
WASHINGTON, (Special Correspondence).—Frank Gardner Hale of Boston has been showing a collection of his hand-wrought jewelry in Washington, exciting admiration and making some sales. Certain examples of Mr. Hale's jewelry have found their way already in art museums and they have a rightful place there, for they are works of art. In design and in workmanship they vie with the best not only of this day but of the past, and for the most part the work he produces is in exceedingly good taste. He has apparently a sense of fitness and he not only works with the use in mind to which the piece is to be put but also with an understanding of its medium. Combining precious or semi-precious stones and metals he employs the one to offset the other and the design seems to have thus shaped itself. He is furthermore restrained—too much so, some may think, for he is rarely markedly original—but it should be remembered that he is making jewelry which is intended for personal adornment and which therefore should never be flagrant in showiness. He has a delightful sense of color as shown not only in his use of gems but also in his very successful enameling. Among the works shown in Washington several brooches carved of gold and set with precious stones were notable for design and workmanship; he also several pendants and chains which showed a combination of gold with carved jade and amber.

AMUSEMENT ADVERTISEMENTS  
TOWN HALL, 113 West 43rd Street, NEW YORK  
Saturday Evening, December 9th, 8:30 o'clock  
"The High Priestess of Brass Schubert"  
Schubert Evening, Die Winterreise  
Elena Gerhardt  
Management: Daniel Meyer, Ardian Hall, N. Y.  
Tickets: 50c to \$2.50. Loges \$15.00. Box \$25.00. Tax \$1.00. Ardian Hall, Broadway  
St. Lawrence Piano Management A. H. Handley

## Boston

JORDAN HALL, Boston  
Saturday Afternoon, December 9th at 3:00 o'clock  
"The Greatest of All Mystery Plays"  
SONG RECITAL OF  
ADRIENNE LOWRIE  
Lorraine Soprano  
Harris Whittemore, Pianist  
Tickets now on sale at Jordan Hall, 35 cents to \$2.20. Tax \$1.00. Management A. H. Handley

"Our Nell" Jests  
at Rural Plays

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Bayes Theater, beginning Monday evening, Dec. 4, Ed. Davidow and Rufus LeMaire present "Our Nell," a musical "mellow-drama." Book and lyrics by A. E. Thomas and Brian Hooker. Music by George Gershwin and William Daly. Staged by W. H. Gilmore and Edgar MacGregor. Ensembles by Julian Mitchell. The cast:

Malvina Holcombe.....Mrs. Jimmie Barry  
Mortimer Bayne.....John Merkl  
Peleg Doolittle.....Jimmy Barry  
Joshua Holcombe.....Frank Mayne  
Frank Hart.....Thomas Conkey  
Deacon Calvin Sheldrake.....Guy Nichols  
Helen.....Eva Clark  
Angeline Weems.....Emma Haig  
Chris Denning.....Olin Howland  
Mrs. Rogers.....Lorraine Handley

"Our Nell" is a musical comedy version of the truly rural in terms of travesty. The most important and unfortunate impression made on the audience by the performance is that the new offering comes very near to being one of the big hits of the season, and how much the performance could be improved with a few changes.

To begin with, it was an excellent idea to take the dramatic material that was in vogue 30 years ago and poke good-natured fun at it. Just as language is in a state of constant change, so with drama. Exactly the same lines and situations that moved our grandparents to sincere tears a few years ago, move to tears of laughter now. "The Old Homestead," "Way Down East," "Sky Farm," "Davy Crockett" and other "Our Nell" plays that used to draw immense audiences of the most up-to-date people a few years back would be laughed to scorn by the debutante and her companion of today.

There is nothing new in Mr. Thomas' good idea. It has been done in vaudeville many times during the past 20 years, and there are perhaps half a dozen sketches now playing in the United States which contain bits of the "Put 'er there, pard!" satire. William Collier has done several skits on this subject at recent Lamb's Gambols, and in other performances. The wonder is that the present author did not make a better job, considering the amount of material he had to call upon. While acquiring his material from vaudeville, Mr. Thomas should also have adopted vaudeville technique as far as elimination and speed are concerned.

The managers should have cast their performance with comedians capable of playing satire. Messrs. Davidow and LeMaire have made the same mistake in casting "Our Nell" that Brock Pemberton made earlier in the season in "The Plot Thickens," the engaging of "legitimate" actors and singers for farcical parts.

The amount of money paid to the members of such a cast has nothing to do with it. It is the particular style of acting that is called for, and above all it is not the fault of the actor that he is cast to play something for which he is not in any way equipped. A complete change of tempo by a process of eliminating every unnecessary syllable or movement that retards the action, and several changes in the cast would make "Our Nell" an unusually entertaining hit performance.

Some of Mr. Thomas' dialogue is so good that it deserves to be called brilliant. Ordinary vaudeville patter is also used in large proportions. "Lyrics by Brian Hooker" means that the lyrics are in a class all their own and makes one long for the day that Mr. Hooker will find a composer that understands and yet several of the numbers are both catchy and melodious.

John Merkl as the deep-eyed villain has the best of material to work with, and he takes advantage of his every opportunity. His fine appearance helps carry out the "handsome villain" idea. Jimmy Barry as the sheriff wins second honors. His long

THEATRICAL ADVERTISEMENTS  
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HENRY FORD SAYS:  
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WILLIAM HODGE  
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GEO. M. COHAN's Grand  
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The English-American Comedy  
"SO THIS IS LONDON!"  
by Arthur Goodrich  
LADIES GALORE—FUN APLENTY

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MATINEES Wed. & Sat.  
MOLLY DARLING  
"Funniest musical hit in years."

ADDELPHI THEATRE, PHILADELPHIA, PA.  
Mats. Thurs. & Sat.  
GRACE GEORGE  
In "TO LOVE"  
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with NORMAN TREVOR

New Haven  
Direct from 2 Seasons in N. Y.  
"Greatest of All Mystery Plays"  
NEW HAVEN, Dec. 7-9  
BROOKLYN, Majestic  
Theatre, week of Dec. 11

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experience as a comedian holds him in good stead. Emma Haig and Olin Howland are very funny and both dance remarkably well. The other members of the cast—with the exception of one chorus man, who seems to have the real spark—work hard, but are unfortunately miscast. The scenery and costumes are satisfactory, but nothing more than that. F. L. S.

Of many things  
A SCULPTOR, flushed with an unmistakable success at an academy show, cried, "At last I feel that I have caught up with —," naming a popular contemporary worker in the same field. Another sculptor added, "Well, I'm chasing Praxiteles, and I'm a long ways behind!"

In the interests of accuracy it should be stated that the three women in the Sargent master painting, recently unveiled in Widener Library, Harvard College, are intended to represent France, Belgium and England. This information is officially given in the Harvard Alumni Bulletin. At the time of the unveiling one reviewer, intent on discovering something symbolic in the painting, and exercising his ingenuity rather than his common sense, made elaborate allegorical deductions, logical enough after a far-fetched fashion, but remote, as it now appears, from the painter's intention. The incident recalls an occasion when Sir Herbert Tree was praised for the inner meanings of one of his trips across the stage on the opening night of one of his London productions. "Did I convey all that?" Tree exclaimed after reading the critique. "I thought I was only crossing to the prompter to get a line I had forgotten."

Cubist settings, as used for Shakespearean plays at the Kamerny Theatre, Moscow, might give added point in "Hamlet" to the Dane's remark that the time is out of joint.

One wonders how George Bernard Shaw's professor of phonetics in "Pygmalion" would classify some Boston conductors of Huntington Avenue cars who announce, on approaching Massachusetts Avenue: "Mashtootetts Avnoo—Sumsfunny Hall!"

An American college president, who took a conspicuous share in the "It is I" versus "It is me" discussion of some months ago, tapped on a dormitory door one night not long since and demanded admittance to a very noisy party. "Who's there?" shouted one of the students. "It's me, President —" Go on away from that door. If you were Prexy you'd say "It is I."

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## Theatrical Notes

Despite the unfavorable economic conditions obtaining locally, all the leading theaters in Vienna are busy just now, and are playing, moreover, to crowded audiences. The popular dramatists of the moment are Strindberg and Shaw; and new works by Ludwig Fulda, Richard Beer-Hofmann, and Dario Nicodemi have also been submitted recently. Much interest is offering the public an elaborate version of Goethe's seldom seen "Stella." The Bernard Shaw work is "The Doctor's Dilemma"; and the Deutsches Volkstheater is given up to Strindberg's "Rausch." This latter is a somewhat ambitious production, and involves eight changes of scene. These are rendered possible by the adoption of an ingenious system of obscuring every portion of the stage but the particular one that is actually in use at the moment. The result is two different scenes can be "set" at the same time.

The "Children's Theater, Baltimore, of which Albert Gurnan is founder and director, opens its season on Dec. 28 at the Little Lyric Hall with "Orlando Furioso," a legendary play, together with three plays, the latter being done by Reno Bufano's stringless marionettes, a play by A. A. Milne called "The Seven Old Ladies of Lavender Town," and a translated Czech play for children.

The cast of "Secrets," which Sam H. Harris will produce at the Fulton Theater during Christmas week, will include Margaret Lawrence, Tom Nesbitt, Fraser Coulter, and Mrs. Edmund Gurney. The play will open in Washington on Dec. 18.

Julian Street's novel, "Rita Coventry," has been dramatized by Hubert Osborne, and will be acted during the week of Dec. 11 by the drama students of Carnegie Institute of Technology in Pittsburgh.

Frederick Kitson Cowley, art director of the Buffalo, N. Y. Players, Inc., announces the presentation of Goldoni's "A Curious Mishap" early in January.

## THEATRICAL ADVERTISEMENTS

## New York

THE SELWYN'S PRESENT  
THE FOOL  
Mr. Channing Pollock wishes to acknowledge the receipt of over fifty-six hundred letters regarding "The Fool." It is manifestly impossible to reply individually to these letters, especially as the "Fool" has been in the city for several hundred days. Mr. Pollock, therefore, takes this means of expressing his sincere and heartfelt thanks to the writers.

"Right, Mr. Milne! The world is better for the kind of romance in your charming play."—Frank Lee Short, The Christian Science Monitor.

A. A. Milne's Comedy Success  
"THE ROMANTIC AGE"  
COMEDY THEATRE  
West 41st Street, East of Broadway  
Tel. BR 4741  
Evens. 8:30 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30

PLAYHOUSE  
48th St. E. of W. 42nd St. Tel. BR 4741  
Evens. 8:30 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30  
"Delightful musical comedy, well acted, danced and sung."—Evening Post, New York.

UP SHE GOES  
HUDSON W. 44 St. Eves. at 8:30  
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30  
GEORGE M. COHAN Presents  
THE HIT OF THE TOWN  
"SO THIS IS LONDON!"  
"A HOWLING SUCCESS."—Eve. Post.

ALAN DALE and Klaw Theat. W. 45 St.  
HEWY BROWN Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30  
Evens. 8:30  
Implore you to see this  
THE LAST WARNING  
The Melodramatic Hit  
with WILLIAM COURTLEIGH.

EQUITY 48th St. Theatre Bryant  
Eves. 8:15 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15  
EQUITY PLAYERS, Inc. Present  
"HOSPITALITY"  
A rare blending of humor, heart, home: Your home and mine.

JOHN GOLDEN Presents  
7th HEAVEN  
BOOTH Theatre, West 48th St.  
Eves. 8:30 Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:30  
LIBERTY Theat., West 48th St. Eves. 8:30  
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30.

GEO. M. COHAN'S COMEDIANS  
Is the New American Song and Dance Show  
"Little Nellie Kelly"

"DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS  
in ROBIN HOOD"

LYRIC THEATRE Eves. 8:30  
42 St. W. of W. 42nd St. Mats. 2:30  
CORT THEAT. W. 45 St. Eves. at 8:15  
Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15.

MERTON OF THE MOVIES  
WITH GLENN HUNTER, FLORENCE PARK.  
Harry Leon Wilson's story dramatized by  
Geo. E. Kaufman and Marc Connelly.

BETTER TIMES  
[HIPPODROMES]  
SHUBERT Theat., 44th St. W. by E. Eves. 8:30  
Matinees Wed. & Sat.

GREENWICH VILLAGE FOLLIES  
Fourth Annual Production  
REPUBLIC W. 42d St. Eves. at 8:30  
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30  
Anne Nichols  
Laughing  
Success  
"Abie's Irish Rose"

EARL CARROLL Theatre, 7th Ave.  
Eves. 8:30 Mats. Thursday & Sat. 2:30  
The GINGHAM GIRL  
"Best music play New York has seen in many  
months."—The New York Times  
"Most entertaining comedy in years."  
—Syracuse Post & Courier  
"SIX CHARACTERS IN SEARCH  
OF AN AUTHOR"







## TZECOSLOVAKIAN FINANCE POSITION STEADILY GAINS

Budget Deficit for 1923 to Be  
Small—New Gold Coin  
Aids Commerce

The inner consolidation of Czechoslovakia is best illustrated by the steadily improving condition of the state finances. The Czechoslovak State budget for 1923, which has been passed in the House of Deputies, estimates revenue as 18,812,000,000 crowns and expenditures as 19,377,000,000 so that the estimated deficit is 565,000,000 crowns.

There is reason to hope that the final result will be even more favorable than the estimate, in view of the fact that a 5 per cent reduction in prices might be looked for next January, and 15 per cent reduction by the period of 1923. With regard to extraordinary expenditure the budget shows a marked improvement. In 1919 it represented a total of 70 per cent, in 1920 of 53 per cent, in 1921 of 35 per cent, in 1922 of 33 per cent, while in 1923 it would not exceed 30 per cent.

This is considered a clear indication that the country is steadily becoming consolidated. It is a satisfactory feature of the budget that the ordinary revenue amounts to 17,960,000,000 crowns, and that the extraordinary revenues are in proportion to the ordinary ones. The expenses of the public administration are covered by the ordinary revenues to the proportion of 96 per cent.

### Commercial Policy

As regards Czechoslovak commercial policy, all preparations have now been made for the new adjustment of customs tariffs which will, according to a recent statement of the Minister of Commerce, be considerably lowered soon. In many cases the reduction will range between 25 and 50 per cent of the present rate.

Czechoslovakia is thus the first State in Europe to reduce its customs tariffs. All other states are increasing them. The system of export and import licenses will be entirely abolished, and during the period of transition only three offices out of 23 will remain. The commercial policy of Czechoslovakia must necessarily be an "open door policy," and only the fluctuation in the rate of exchange of the neighboring states prevents it from being introduced to its full extent. It is the conditions become stabilized, the Czechoslovak Government will not hesitate to adopt it immediately.

### New Gold Coin

The trade between Czechoslovakia and other countries will be greatly facilitated by the introduction of a new gold coin, which is to be used for commercial purposes and sold on the financial market in accordance with the price of gold. This new provision is very important for the exporters and importers because commercial transactions will no longer depend upon fluctuations in the exchange value of the crown. The general introduction of this gold currency for all purposes is, of course, not yet possible. Under present conditions such a currency would be a serious burden over the frontiers to the detriment of the Czechoslovak finances.

### Position of Industry

Czechoslovak industry is being unfavorably affected through high wages and transport tariffs which it is impossible to reduce in proportion to the rise in the value of the crown. This state of affairs was the origin of the present industrial crisis, which may perhaps be better described as a crisis of prices.

The demand for goods is considerable, but the actual trade is hampered by high prices, and those who therefore have to be reduced. New reductions in wages are announced every day. Under these conditions it is interesting to note that both for the last two years and for the first half of 1922 foreign trade showed a credit balance. It is, of course, not so certain that this will be attained also for the second half of this year.

## NEW PLAN FOR DEBT FUNDING

LONDON, Dec. 7.—Sir Drummond Fraser proposes a plan for the restoration of international credit in Europe through the issuing of bonds by debtor countries to governments of creditor countries, who will hold the bonds in proportion to their loans. The bonds would be financed by an issue of the various countries' own bonds, enabling the largest and smallest investors to subscribe on equal terms.

The belief in the success of the proposal is based on the prediction of savings certificates, national war bonds, and treasury bonds.

## MEXICAN PETROLEUM EARNINGS BIG

Mexican Petroleum Company, 94 per cent of which is owned by the Pan-American Petroleum concern, continued its record-breaking earnings in November. Net profits available for dividends on the common stock, after all deductions, was \$5 a share on 47,000 shares of common outstanding. Earnings in 11 months ended November were about \$55 a share, and the company will end the year with earnings of \$60 on the common.

The company is delivering between 125,000 and 130,000 barrels crude oil daily at its Tampico refinery, all of which is being refined.

### EXCHANGE SPECULATION

BERLIN, Dec. 7.—In a hearing to change the emergency bill on foreign exchanges into ordinary law, the Socialists would include provisions suspending speculative buying of foreign currencies and would combine this law with the intended internal gold loan. Bankers and industrialists wish the law canceled.

### COAL OUTPUT RISES

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The British coal output for the week ended Nov. 25 was 5,741,000 tons, a new high record for the year and an increase of 95,000 tons as compared with the previous week and a gain of 795,000 as compared with a year ago.

## LIGHT MACHINES MOST POPULAR

London Automobile Show Invaded by Cars Made in the United States

The feature of the recent London automobile show was the prevalence of light, low-powered cars, which have been launched in larger numbers than ever before—partly to offset the effects of heavy taxes and high costs of operation and partly to meet the price competition of imported cars, especially from the United States, Canada, and France. Every booth, says Commercial Attaché Walter S. Tower in a report to the United States Department of Commerce, had its group of interested visitors a good many of whom looked like potential buyers, but the dense crowds were around the booths with models selling under \$2,500 and with models selling under \$2,000 horsepower. Some of the leading British manufacturers, such as Austin, Humber, & Wolseley, have entered that field with one or more models, while scores of others are confining their efforts to the small two- and four-seater cars.

A good many of the so-called popular models are mainly from \$1,750 to \$2,500. If, says Mr. Tower, one regards an automobile properly, as a mode of transportation for either business or pleasure, and one of the American cars selling here under \$2,500 offers far more of real automobile value for the money invested than can be found in local products selling at about the same prices. It is difficult to see where the money has gone in the making of most cars of the cheapest class—that is, ranging from the lowest at \$150 up to \$275—for it must be remembered that these prices at current rates exclude taxes and represent the equivalent of \$660 to \$1,150. Size, style, finish, equipment are not to be compared with the American cars, which after paying 33.1-3 per cent duty on the c.i.f. price still sell in the same price range. This is equally true of the group selling for \$300 to \$500.

## FURNITURE TRADE SEES IMPROVEMENT

Grand Rapids Concerns Say  
Conditions Much Better

With a 3-1-3 per cent increase in production since the first of the year, and a 10 per cent increase in prices, the Grand Rapids furniture industry continues to improve. It is the belief of those watching the market closely that production will grow at least to 1925.

Practically every large furniture plant in the city recently has built or is building additions. It is a recognized policy that no orders will be taken for more than a 90-day limit on delivery. Few large orders are being accepted, the tendency being to wait until the January market.

The rise in furniture prices since January, 1922, has not been as high in Grand Rapids as elsewhere, due to the fact that the increase has been caused by higher material costs rather than high wages. Due to the quantity of skilled labor employed at wages practically constant, the 20 per cent increase in material costs has been somewhat offset. Prices generally are approximately 50 per cent higher than in 1914.

The furniture industry has fully recovered from the depression of 1920-21. A consequent shortage in stock is considered a reason for present increased demand. Other reasons have been the better homes week campaigns and a desire by the retail trade for more exclusive and expensive furniture.

Workers in all industries in Grand Rapids total 35,000, of whom 13,000 are in the 65 furniture plants. The 23,000 other workers are engaged in production of machinery, gypsum, products, flour, the printing trade, greenhouse work, and various minor industries. Plants number about 800. The average wages for furniture workers are approximately \$30 a week, for metal workers and other trades slightly lower. Practically all 600 plants are working steadily, and there is almost no unemployment. There is, however, a shortage in skilled furniture workers. Importation of labor on construction work also is necessary.

Few laborers, skilled or unskilled are lost to automobile or other industries anywhere, local employment being for the most part unimpacted by seasonal variation.

### WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report  
Boston and vicinity: Snow followed by rain tonight and Friday; rising temperature; increasing east to south winds. Southern New England: Snow or rain and warmer tonight; Friday, warmer; increasing southeast and south winds, becoming strong.

Northeast New England: Snow and warmer tonight; Friday snow or rain and warmer; increasing east and southeast winds, probably becoming strong.

### Weather Outlook

Weather will remain fair in the North Atlantic states until Thursday night. Temperature will rise to the lower lake region Thursday and Thursday night and in the Atlantic states Thursday night and Friday.

### Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian.)  
Albany ..... 10  
Albany ..... 10  
Albany ..... 10  
Albany ..... 10  
Albany ..... 10  
Albany ..... 10  
Albany ..... 10  
Albany ..... 10  
Albany ..... 10  
Albany ..... 10

### PRAGUE BANK CHANGES

PARIS, Dec. 7.—The Anglo-Czechoslovak Bank is now being organized in Prague with a capital of 120,000,000 crowns to take over the affairs of the former branch of the Anglo-Austrian Bank, both banks being controlled by the Bank of England.

### NO DUMPING OF FIBER

LONDON, Dec. 7.—A Board of Trade committee appointed to investigate the allegation that American vulcanized fiber is being dumped into England, reported that the complaint, and no duty will be imposed.

## BETHLEHEM STEEL QUINCY PLANT IS FAIRLY ACTIVE

About 3500 Men on Payrolls,  
With Work Sufficient for  
About Two Years

At present the Fore River (Quincy, Mass.) plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, Ltd., has on its pay rolls about 3500 employees. Of this number about 1200 are working on the Lexington, which is being converted from a battle cruiser into an airplane carrier. The remainder are employed on the other work in process, consisting of two scouts and seven submarines.

It is estimated that work on hand is sufficient to keep the present force busy for about two years.

In order to fill in during the slump in the shipbuilding industry, the company recently undertook to recondition locomotives. The New Haven Railroad now has approximately 20 locomotives at the Quincy plant, with 350 men busy on them. For this work no new equipment was necessary, the only thing being the construction during the war being utilized for the purpose.

Thus the company, in addition to obtaining new business for itself, is giving employment to about 250 workers belonging to the mechanical trades that might otherwise not be employed. It is hoped to increase the number to 500 soon.

S. W. Wakeman, general manager of the plant, is optimistic on the future of the shipbuilding industry, but only in the sense that it is now at such a low ebb that it could not conceivably go lower.

## WARNING TO VICTORY NOTE HOLDERS ISSUED

The Boston Chamber of Commerce is issuing the following notice in connection with certain of the United States Victory notes:

"Have you a Victory note on which the letter A, B, C, D, E, or F appears before the serial number? If you have, now is the time to turn it into cash."

The United States Government issued the Victory notes in 1918. The notes bear interest at 4 1/2 per cent.

The Government has decided to pay off all the Victory Notes on which appears the letter A, B, C, D, E, or F. These particular notes will not draw interest after Dec. 15, 1922.

"You can get the full face value of your Victory note, and the interest due on it, by taking it to any incorporated bank or trust company or Federal Reserve Bank."

"When you receive the cash, remember that there are human parasites who induce people to risk their money in unsound ventures. Millions of dollars from the wages and salaries of workers in this State are wasted every year in bad investments."

"Therefore, be cautious. Don't allow your money to be talked out of your hands for a bad investment. If you want to invest your money, let the bank that handled your Victory note, or some other reliable bank or banker, or your employer."

### DIVIDENDS

A dividend of \$1 a share on the new \$25 par stock was declared by directors of the Yale & Towne Manufacturing Company.

Beacon Trust Company, Boston, Mass., declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.15 per share, payable Jan. 2 to stockholders of record Dec. 15.

Burlington declared the regular semi-annual dividend of \$1.15 per share, payable Jan. 2 to stockholders of record Dec. 15.

United Light & Railway Company declared an extra dividend of 1/4 per cent on the common, also the regular quarterly dividend of 1/4 per cent, payable Jan. 2 to stockholders of record Dec. 15.

Mountain Producers Corporation declared the regular quarterly 10 cent dividend, payable Jan. 2 to stockholders of record Dec. 15.

Finance Company of Pennsylvania declared the usual quarterly dividend of \$1.15 per share, payable Jan. 2 to stockholders of record Dec. 20.

Massachusetts Trust Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1/4 per cent and an extra of 3 per cent, both payable Jan. 2 to stockholders of record Dec. 15.

California Petroleum Corporation declared the regular quarterly 1/16 per cent dividend, payable Jan. 1 to stockholders of record Dec. 15.

Directors of Taunton New Bedford Copper Company declared a dividend of \$25 a share, payable Jan. 1 to stockholders of record Dec. 15.

Express Company declared the regular quarterly 1/4 dividend, payable Jan. 2 to stockholders of record Dec. 15.

Central Electric Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1/4 per cent on the preferred, payable Dec. 30 to stockholders of record Dec. 20.

The Commercial Solvent Corporation declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1/4 per cent, payable Jan. 1 to holders of record Dec. 20.

Beckwith Packing Company declared an extra dividend of 48 cents a share on the common stock, payable Dec. 28 to stockholders of record Dec. 15.

Central Acquire Sugar Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of \$1.15 per share, payable Jan. 2 to stockholders of record Dec. 15.

The Guaranty Trust Company of New York declared a quarterly dividend of 3 per cent on the capital stock for the quarter ending Dec. 31, payable to stockholders of record Dec. 15.

Ingersoll-Rand Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1/4 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Jan. 2 to stockholders of record Dec. 15.

American Bank declared the regular quarterly dividend of 75 cents on the common and 1 1/4 per cent on the preferred, payable Jan. 2 to stockholders of record Dec. 15.

An extra dividend of 2 per cent was declared by the Seaboard National Bank of New York in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent.

### AUSTRIAN BANK FAILS

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The Nahrungsbank in Vienna, Austria, has collapsed, involving 200,000,000 kronen.

## MONTREAL PUBLIC UTILITY POPULAR

Brazilian Traction, Light &  
Power Earnings Rising

MONTREAL, Dec. 7 (Special).—The recent expansion of stock market activity in Brazilian Traction, Light & Power Company, Limited, comes coincident with assurances that the 6 per cent dividend, recently declared, may be regarded as permanent.

The company was incorporated in 1911 as a consolidation of several Brazilian public utilities, including Rio de Janeiro Tramway, Light & Power Company, Sao Paulo Tramway Light & Power Company and Sao Paulo Electric Company. The Rio de Janeiro company has since acquired other valuable properties and companies, so that the organization is now a comprehensive and well-rounded one.

The total funded debt stands at \$74,188,908; while maturities are being cared for out of cash on hand. The 4 per cent cumulative preferred stock (\$100 par) outstanding totals \$10,000,000, and the common (\$100 par) \$106,578,000. Regular dividends on the preferred have been paid since organization. Going on a 6 per cent basis in 1913, the common dividend has been reduced to 4 per cent in 1915, 3 per cent in 1916 and 1917, and 2 per cent in 1918.

It was resumed at 4 per cent on September 1, 1922.

Net income for the year ended Dec. 31, 1921, was \$2,337,682, and after preferred dividends, net on the common stock was \$247 per cent compared with \$106 in 1920, and \$115 in 1921. The surplus was \$2,837,682 compared with \$5,395,123 in 1920. The total surplus in 1921 was \$5,719,813 compared with \$3,632,132 in 1920. After \$490,000 had been transferred to general reserve in that year.

On Dec. 31, 1921, net tangible assets amounted to \$1,191,422, and net worth \$1,951,741, or \$58.13 a share. This was after deducting \$50,488,454, or \$47.37 a share, on account of rights, franchises, contracts, good-will, discounts on bonds, share and bond issue expenses. At that date, property account stood at \$91,253,021, with current assets \$19,005,429, and current liabilities \$5,415,059, indicating a net working capital of \$13,837,391. Total assets were \$249,713,732.

Earnings were derived out of tramway, electric light and power, telephone and gas services. In 1922 gross earnings in Brazilian milreis have risen steadily, October better than September, and the year with gross at 18,231,000 and net at 11,900,000 milreis, compared with 15,016,000 and 9,161,000 milreis, respectively, in October, 1921. Ten months' net is 101,863,000 milreis, compared with 76,931,000 milreis in the 1921 period.

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PORTLAND, ORE. Free Catalogue



## SOVIET MUST AID RUSSIAN MINES

Poverty of People Leaves Out-  
put Unsold—Subsidy Is  
Only Solution

REVAL, Oct. 31 (Special Correspondence)—The numerous travelers who have lately returned from Russia are unanimous in the statement that the "New Economic Policy" which practically stands for free private trade has wrought a complete change in the outer aspect of Petrograd and Moscow. But how far does this change affect the whole of Russia and the different strata of the people? The traveler is generally not in a position to see more than the surface and, as a rule, his impressions are limited to the two capitals. In order to arrive at a general impression on the economic conditions all over the country, we therefore cannot do without having recourse to the data provided by the Bolshevik themselves.

The debates reveal the fact that the problem of reconstruction is more complicated in the towns than in the rural districts. Though the famine of last year was possibly felt more in the latter, the comparatively good harvest of this year has considerably relieved the situation. It is true, it did not fulfill the expectations of the Government and all hope of possible export of grain abroad has been abandoned.

**Export Impossible**  
Though export under these circumstances is certainly impossible, the Soviets expect that the tax levied from the farmers in form of grain will at least be sufficient to meet the needs of the Red Army and such public institutions as hospitals, prisons, etc. As for the industrial concerns which until now were provided with rations of food, they are to be run now on a commercial basis and must do without such help from the Government.

While the future of the rural districts looks comparatively bright and easy, the Bolshevik leaders are much worried by the industrial problem. Though the vast majority of the factories, mills and mines still remain idle, the output of those which have started work exceeds by far the buying power of the population and a serious crisis is being felt, owing to the accumulation of unsold stores. Particularly grave, although for a different reason, is the crisis in the heavy industry (coal and metals) where it threatens to result in a definite collapse.

The situation requiring immediate and serious measures, the Government has decided to save the heavy industry by closing down all other works and by giving the others larger orders for the needs of the public administrations. Moreover, considerable financial subsidies are to be granted.

**Dangers Pointed Out**  
By adopting this policy, the Government hopes to avert a danger which has been pointed out by Rykoff, former chairman of the Supreme Economic Council. He said in part: "The harvest of this year shows the danger which jeopardizes our entire economic system, and more directly our working class. The danger consists in the fact that agriculture can be reconstructed more easily than industry, and more particularly the heavy industry. A single good harvest—even after the appalling famine of last year—reveals the tendency to turn the general situation of our Republic in favor of the agricultural population and against the workman. If in one year already the farmer outdistances him, we are entitled to expect that in two or three years the peasant class will acquire much more weight than the workman."

In view of this danger, the Bolshevik, who cannot possibly lean on the rural population, intend to feed the industrial proletariat at the expense of the tillers of the soil.

Such is the situation. In order to gauge correctly its potentialities it should be borne in mind that practically Russia is living at present from

hand to mouth. As Mr. Pitirim Sorokin, a well-known social revolutionary who has lately arrived from Russia, stated in a lecture delivered in Berlin, the Bolsheviks have spent in the five years of their way from 60 to 70 per cent of the national wealth of Russia accumulated by centuries of hard toil and thrift. Before the revolution, he declared, the national fortune constituted 14 rubles 25 cop. in gold per inhabitant while it has now come down to 35 cop. Even more disastrous are the losses of human lives. Russia has sustained since the beginning of the war; they amount to 21,000,000, or more than 13.5 per cent of the population inhabiting the bulk of Russia and comprising the best elements of the people. Only 2,000,000 lives—yet vastly more than by any other belligerent—were lost during the war. The "great bloodless" revolution has cost the country about ten times as much as the war and so far it has not been possible to make good these losses as owing to famine, demoralization, and general unrest, the birth rate remains far below the normal level.

## BLACK AND WHITE ENTENTE SOUGHT

Indian Paper Urges Understanding  
Between British and Natives  
—Mixed Clubs' Good Work

CALCUTTA, Nov. 2 (Special Correspondence)—A few days ago the Bengalee, a Moderate Indian paper of Calcutta, published an eloquent and moderately worded plea that both races in India, British and Indian, should make a real and sympathetic effort to understand each other. Black and white clubs, as they are called, of which there are a few in India, of which high-class Indians and Englishmen are members, and meet on terms of perfect equality, perform good work, but their influence is limited. It is only for instance men high up in the social scale on each side who can thus meet.

No Indian, however long his pedigree, or however cultured his bearing, can belong to a club unless he completely accepts European modes of dress and diet. Many will not, and cannot. What the Bengalee rather was advocating was a general understanding of each other by the man of Englishmen in this country and the man of Indians.

The great barrier is ignorance of each other's language and therefore of each other's mode of thought, and in this respect it must be confessed that the Englishman for all his greater education and opportunities is the chief offender. Taking the inhabitants as a whole there can be little doubt that Indians have a better acquaintance with the language of their rulers than Englishmen have with the different vernacular.

The Bengalee's article gave rise to an interesting correspondence in the press. S. K. Mullick, an Indian, in the course of an interesting letter, observed that in Great-Britain English people often patted and made a fuss of Indians, and that what Indians mistook for hauteur was reserve and shyness of which their own white kith and kin were just as much the victims as anybody.

Mr. Mullick made the striking statement that "there are some qualities temporary and permanent which have made the white races triumph over the black politically, though not necessarily spiritually. Japan is the only Oriental race which can hold its head high among the comity of nations. But what tremendous self-denying ordinances has she not imposed on herself, and with what avidity has she not imbibed all that Europe can teach her!"

## CHINESE STUDENTS STRIVING FOR UNIVERSAL EDUCATION

Pupils of Higher Schools Give Services Without Salary  
to Evening Classes of Elementary Grades

PEKING, Nov. 3 (Special Correspondence)—Owing to the fact that there was a good deal of delay about the payment of salaries, the eight Government higher schools of Peking did not open this fall until nearly two weeks after the regular time. The entrance examinations were delayed for nearly three weeks.

This meant that between 8000 and 9000 young men and women of college age were living in Peking, waiting from day to day for the answer to the question as to whether or not there would be any school this fall. The answer could come only from the Government, for the school authorities had refused to open the institutions until at least three of the five months' of salary arrears on the first of September had been paid. The Government raised the money and the schools opened.

During this period of waiting, however, there was a good deal of speculation as to what the attitude of the students would be on political matters. There was the "Student Movement" of 1919, against the Twenty-One Demands and the pro-Japanese officials. Then in the following two years there were the strikes by the faculties, because of the failure of the Government to pay the amounts due for salaries and operating expenses. At no time since January, 1919, have the payments due to the schools been less than two months in arrears.

**Politics Hindered Work**  
These political agitations and strikes had taken from regular school work in the past two months approximately six months. The work of the years 1920-1921 had been

ended by a strike of the teachers which began March 14, 1921. When an agreement was finally reached in the summer of 1921, by which it looked as though the schools might get their money regularly, the teachers and the students were quite ready to buckle down and work.

The school year beginning in the fall of 1921 was opened a month earlier than usual, and it lasted nearly a month longer than usual in the spring. The vacations during the year were cut two weeks short. And yet there was during this long stretch an extraordinary intensity of demand for education. The students were distinctly angry if a teacher without adequate cause did not come to class. They demanded a large amount of outside reading to supplement their lectures. They attended classes with extreme regularity.

**Need of Education Seen**  
In connection with the devotion to their studies has come an interesting change in the attitude of the students on the question of how a decent government is to be established in China. The majority seem to feel that the problem cannot really be solved until education is more widespread. Acting on this feeling, literally hundreds of the students of the higher schools in Peking are giving their time voluntarily to little night schools for the poor which they have opened in various parts of the city, and hundreds more gathered around themselves the children of their native towns and villages during the last summer, giving them the elements of what the student-teachers themselves have been learning, and teaching them to read and write.

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LARGE double house, all conveniences; shrubbery, garage, 1-1/2 acres ground ready for subdivision, in Pittsburgh suburb; will sell or exchange for Los Angeles property or grove. L. B. WEST, 386 H. Y. Hillman Bldg., Los Angeles.

SPARR HIGHTS, the second Hollywood Hills (Los Angeles); a beautiful residence district; property shown or information and literature given without obligation. E. A. LAFOUNTAIN, 143 West Acadia St., Glendale, Calif.

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We've been here 25 years. Your Service. TART REALTY CO., 208 Hollywood, Cal.

### ROOMS TO LET

LADY HAVING LARGE, beautiful apt. on the Drive will rent family of 2 or 3 from suite overlooking Hudson, consisting of 2 large sunny warm rooms, and large kitchen; \$15. 2780 Moravia, 575 Riverside Drive, New York City.

TWO attractively furnished, connecting rooms, living and bedroom, to couple who appreciate pleasant surroundings; excel. frant. ref., exch. 4633 Magnolia Ave., Apt. 1, Tel. Glendale 2026, Chicago.

ATTRACTIVE sitting room, alcove bedroom, connecting bath, southern exposure, complete kitchen, convenient transportation. 256 W. 97th St., Chicago, Tel. York City.

54 FALMOUTH ST., BOSTON  
Clean, desirable room, heat, c. hot water, elec.; priv. family; \$8. HENDRICKSON.

1747th St., 718 W.—Outside, large, sunny, very furnished, clean, private, private, private, reasonable. New York City.

LARGE light, warm room; South side; near church; excellent transportation. Telephone Hyde Park 0888, Chicago.

310 W. 58th St., N. Y. C.—Cheerful, sunny rooms, single, double; well furnished. Call Apt. 71.

WANTED—FURNISHED  
Wanted for family of 2 adults, attractively furnished apartment, 6 or 7 rooms, bath; Bay Ridge or Coolidge Corner neighborhood. Jan. to June. Address W. J. ABBOTT, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CLAIMS NEARLY ALL SETTLED  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The Claims Commission of the United States Shipping Board with case to exist within a few days upon its concluding consideration of half a dozen cases now before it, according to a statement yesterday by Albert D. Lasker, chairman. Hereafter, Mr. Lasker said, claims will be settled by negotiation.

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## Shortage of Coal in Germany Attributed to Peace Treaty

Manufacture of Gas, Tins, Tar Products and Artificial  
Fertilizer Is Affected

GENEVA, Nov. 20 (Special Correspondence)—Information about conditions in Berlin and other great German towns is plentiful, but one rarely hears anything about the more out-of-the-way corners of Germany. The writer was therefore very glad to have the opportunity the other day of meeting Mr. C. Kellner, the engineer of the gas and electric light supplies of the town of Brunswick, and of hearing from him some of the difficulties that he and his fellow citizens have to face.

Brunswick is one of the small states of the German Federal Republic, having a population of about half a million, of whom nearly a third live in the capital. It has a state Government and Parliament. After having passed through a period during which there was something like a Soviet system, it has now a coalition government resembling that of the Reich, in which all the "bourgeois" parties except the extreme Right are represented, as well as the Majority Socialists.

Mr. Kellner's particular difficulty in his own work is the scarcity of coal. Germany, it is well known, is a coal country, the French of Versailles to give so much coal to France that she has not enough left for her own needs and is obliged to import it in considerable quantities. At Brunswick it is impossible to give a constant service of gas. Gas is supplied only from 5 to 9 a. m., 11 a. m. to 2 p. m., and 6 to 9 p. m., and is cut off during the rest of the 24 hours.

**Brown Coal for Electricity**  
The shortage of coal and consequent shortage of gas seriously affect one of the principal industries of the town, the manufacture of tins for the tinned vegetables, especially peas and asparagus, for which Brunswick is famous. Since gas is required for sealing the tins, the workmen can work only during the hours in which gas is supplied.

Their intervals occur at most inconvenient times, and they are unable to work in the allotment gardens that most of them possess.

Other industries are affected by the coal scarcity, which involves a scarcity of all coal products, notably tar, which is used, among other purposes, in the manufacture of the roof paper with which German roofs are covered. One product seriously affected by the shortage of coal is artificial fertilizer, which is essential to an agricultural country like Brunswick. The supply is now quite insufficient, with the result that the land is becoming less productive. The electric light supply does not suffer, as brown coal, which is useless for making gas, is used in its production.

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Corporation of high financial standing has an active proposition for sales representatives selling high grade silk hosiery to men and women; sells on sight; guaranteed to customers; excellent commissions; and protection; STYLIA SILK HOSIERY CO., Agency Dept., New Haven, Conn.

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YOUNG MAN, 26, married, desires position: can furnish best of references; has several years' selling experience covering New York State and middle west. Box K-23, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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PUBLIC NOTICE  
Office of the Board of Election Commissioners, City Hall Annex, Boston, Mass.

WE hereby certify, as required by law, that the following is a list of all the candidates duly nominated and to be voted for in the City of Boston, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1922.

Board of Election Commissioners  
James F. Egan.

CITY OF BOSTON  
Office of the Board of Election Commissioners, City Hall Annex, Boston, Mass.

FOR CITY COUNCIL (3 YEARS)  
Vote for Three

WILLIAM F. SCANLON, 6 Conrad Street  
WILLIAM C. S. HEALY, 135 Webster Street  
JOHN J. DUBOIS, 149 Westville Street  
WILLIAM F. DWYER, 130 Calumet Street  
JOHN J. LANE, 7 Rosemont Road, South West  
JOHN E. GLENNON, 107 Green Street  
FRANCIS D. HARRIGAN, 300 Bowdoin Street  
EDWARD E. HARRIGAN, 38 Sharon Street  
ANNIE E. MOLLOY, 44 Charles Street  
PETER J. JOYCE, 44 Charles Street  
JOHN P. HIGGINS, 25 Chamber Street  
LEO J. CONWAY, 32 Woodland Street  
MICHAEL LINGH, 40 Dakota Street  
JAMES T. PERCIVAL, 80 Moraine Street  
FRANK B. HOWLAND, 305A Warren Street  
JAMES A. GAYDON, 38 Thorne Street  
MARTIN J. LEE, 14 North Grove Street  
DAVID J. BRICKLEY, 799 Temple Street  
FREDERICK H. LUDLOW, 14 Adolph Terrace

FOR SCHOOL COMMITTEE (3 YEARS)  
Vote for Two

WALTER G. MAGUIRE, 104 Dunster Road  
FREDERICK L. HOGAN, 41 Lansdowne Road  
ROGER F. HOOPER, 191 Beacon Street  
WILLIAM G. O'HARE, 21 Bartlett Street

Shall the city petition for the installation of an accounting system by the Commonwealth?  
YES  
NO

Shall licenses be granted for the sale of certain non-alcoholic beverages in this city?  
YES  
NO

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Start a Profitable Business  
of your own selling absolutely pure Vanilla flavoring; we ship you the product in concentrated form and show you how to organize, free sample if you are interested. J. B. McCOMBS ORGANIZATION, 21 E. 7th St., New York City.

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## By States and Cities







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# OUR YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

## Balloon Number Two

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ON THURSDAY and Friday, the boys had studied the skies more carefully than their books, for the game with Morgan High was the most important of the season. But Saturday morning dawned clear and crisp. A brisk wind had left the field clean, but not too hard. Above everything else, Decker wanted a dry field, for its great dependence was upon speed, the forward pass, and the generally open game.

"We'll get in some runs today!" said Venus at breakfast. A boy whose real name was Milo couldn't be anything else but Venus. Fly Ford once gets away, I'd like to see who'll catch him."

The afternoon fulfilled the promise of the morning. The sun shone as though it meant to see every play. Goal posts were bright with the colors of the two teams. The red and blue of Decker were half of each post, the white and gold of Morgan the other. The grandstand was like a huge bouquet of gorgeous autumn flowers, with its groupings of young girls with fluttering ribbons, waving banners, and chrysanthemums flaunting loyalty to their favorite team. The alumni, as usual, were there in force to see old Decker play against their rival of years before.

The moments of waiting were moments of tense suspense. The Decker boys tried to keep together and yell loyally for the team, although there yet was nothing in sight to yell for. Venus wandered over to the grandstand to remark to Mrs. Carman: "Reckon we'll win."

"What makes you think that?" asked Mrs. Carman. "They say their team is strong this year."

"Too cock sure. They had the game won by a big score before they even came into the locker-room. Playing on the field is different from talking about it."

Mrs. Carman thought of Bert and wondered how he would fare today.

### On the Field

When the visitors ran on the field, it took but a glance to see that they were to a man heavier than the Decker team.

Coach crouched on the sidelines, his face like carved ivory in its stillness, but his keen black eyes missed no move of the enemy. They tried long forward passes, short forward passes, and in other ways showed their understanding of the open game, while their weight made them formidable opponents.

When the Decker team ran on to the field, ribbons and banners on the grandstand waved a greeting, the boys on the sidelines gave a rousing "D. U.," every automobile blew nine horns, while the gamins on the fence set up a yell all their own. Shorty, the little quarter in the state, was small and light, with as much go in him as though he were made of spring steel. Fly Ford and Bob Harley at half were both speedy, although Bob had little endurance. Buffalo Bill, an all-around player, was steady as a rock. The team was the fairest the team had. His unfailing good nature and his encouraging, friendly back-slapping did much toward carrying the eleven to victory. Buff, as he was called for short, kicked the goals while Fly Ford did the punting.

Mrs. Carman was delighted to see Bert with the submergibles. He passed her with a smile of satisfaction.

Morgan won the toss-up and chose the north goal. Fly Ford preferred to let Morgan kick off to Decker.

### The Game Is On

"Ready, Morgan?" called the referee. "Ready, Decker?"

Then came that awful instant of suspense when 22 fellows stood with bated breath, poised for the spring. The referee's hand fell, the whistle blew, there came the dull thud of leather against leather, and the game was on.

"Mine!" called Shorty as, with up-lifted arms, he swerved and away to judge position. He caught the ball near the 15-yard line and plunged ahead in the others picked up their men. He was not downed until he reached the enemy's 45-yard line.

It was a good run-back and grandstand, sidelines and fence all voiced approval. But the shouting was brief, for the teams instantly lined up and a breathless hush attested the intense interest in the play.

Those who watched the team in practice saw from the formation that Fly Ford would be called upon to carry the ball. Glee snapped the ball and Shorty received it surely, but, horror of horrors! Fly fumbled! Every Decker heart stood still. Was that the kind of game they were going to play? But, before the question was fairly formed, Fly sprang forward and fell on the ball, dropping just under the Morgan player who thought he was sure of it.

There was a murmur of relief that the ball did not go over. But Fly had lost his chance for distance and the play netted a loss of six yards. Besides it put courage into Morgan and they broke up every play which Decker was compelled to punt.

"Everybody in the game, now!" yelled Buffalo Bill, as he gave Fly a friendly blow on the back. "We're all right! We'll show 'em!"

### In a Tight Place

Morgan, taking its extra weight into consideration, rushed the line, made first down in two scrimmages, and then made a successful forward pass. Decker tightened to desperate play, as Decker always did in a tight place, and Morgan was compelled to punt, sending the ball over Decker's goal line. With the ball brought back to the 20-yard line, Decker tried two scrimmages, but, gaining only a scant two yards, punted just short of Morgan's 45-yard line. For a time the play went back and forth near the center of the field, neither goal ever being in great danger. Finally in two first downs, followed by another long forward

pass, Morgan had the ball 33 yards from Decker's goal line. Here Morgan tried a goal from the field, and, although the wind was against it, the ball went over. Thus the score at the end of the first quarter stood 3 to 0, in favor of Morgan.

In the second quarter each side fought for all it was worth and the quarter ended with no change in score. When they returned for the second



A Modern Goose Girl

half, however, there was no change in the lineup. Mrs. Carman saw that Bert was keyed to the highest pitch, face set and hand working impatiently at his blanket. Any player who has sat on the sidelines, waiting for his chance, knows how Bert felt.

The game continued much as it went in the second quarter, with little advantage to either side. Coach changed one or two men, and Decker made some good plays, but could not seem to gain any lasting advantage; both teams were frequently compelled to punt. The ball went whirling near Decker's goal, Pikey dropped back for a punt. The ball went whirling high and slowly as every man sprang for it. Fly Ford sprinted down the field, swerving, dodging, bending away from every opponent and running as though it were a 100-yard dash. As the Morgan man caught the ball 18 yards from goal, Fly Ford downed him in his tracks, for he was there almost ahead of the ball.

### An Unsurpassed Move

After one scrimmage which netted Morgan only a yard, they spread out for a forward pass. The ball went true and the right man was in place to receive it, when Bugs with a long reach picked the ball out of the air and headed toward Morgan's goal. It was all so unexpected that, with quick help from the team, he got away and crossed the goal line.

The crowd went wild and a spontaneous yell came from all parts of the field, and it would be hard to tell who won the standing high jump on the grandstand.

The new rules for kicking goal made the feat more difficult, and Buff was not quick enough and Morgan blocked the kick. This left the score 6 to 3.

While this temporary success heartened Decker, they knew that one touchdown did not spell victory against such a strong team as Morgan; and, before the end of the third quarter, Morgan scored a touchdown. They also failed to kick goal, but made the score 9 to 6 in their favor.

Coach put in a substitute in Bob Harley's place, and a little later took out Snipe and Pikey, but Bert still sat on the sidelines. Another substitute was called into the game and he was the only one left on the bench. It was more, almost, than he could bear.

"Bert, go in for Fly Ford," said Coach. "Here's your chance," said Coach. "Do your best."

It was the first unnecessary word Coach had ever addressed to him. Great joy welled up in him as, flinging off his blanket, he rushed on to the field, determined to show Coach what he could do.

### Bert's Great Play

For two or three plays Bert was given nothing to do but watch his own man, then came the signal for an off tackle play for him. He caught the ball surely and plunged through the hole made for him by Old Tom and Bud Knight. He was not a sprinter, like Fly Ford, but he was a good runner and got away well. Interference worked well and, as he ran on toward the goal line, he had visions of a touchdown, but they vanished in a shower of stars as he was thrown to the ground in sight of the white line. He shut his eyes, but clung to the ball. "Now they'll dislike me worse than ever," he thought. So near to making a touchdown that would have brought

him into favor, and he had failed! He could not bear to open his eyes to meet the contempt of his mates.

From afar came an indistinct murmur—the disapproval of the crowd. But wait!—was that the locomotive yell? Was he dreaming, or did he really hear "Bah! rahi rahi Bert!"

He felt the weight upon him lightening and the referee digging for the ball. Timidly he opened his eyes. Directly under him was a broad white

line, and in his outstretched arms the ball on the other side of it! He had lived through hours of humiliation in the instant of his fall, and it was only by slow degrees that he understood that he had not failed,—not until helped to his feet, his comrades crowded around him.

"Bully for you, old fellow!" and Buff emphasized his approval with lusty blows on Bert's shoulders. "We'll never call you 'Balloon No. 2' again," exclaimed Glee. "You've got the stuff and you've delivered the goods this time," said Glee as they lined up for the goal.

Buff succeeded this time. After one or two uninteresting scrimmages, the whistle blew and the game was Decker's, 16 to 9.

Bert thought his cup of happiness was full, but it ran over when Coach smilingly reached out his hand to him and said: "You took your long grilling like a man. I was bound to see you make good."

But, in spite of Glee's promise, the name stuck, although shortened to just Balloon; and it was afterward used as all nicknames of favorites are, as a term of especial friendship.

## Some Queer Bottles

SOME of you may think that you always know a bottle when you see one, and no doubt you do when it is of the usual kind to which you are accustomed. But a bottle really is just a vessel which will hold liquids, and some of them are so curious to look at that you would never think that they were bottles; you would be much surprised at being told that that is what they actually are.

We are all well off in our homes in that we never have any trouble about getting as much water as we want. It comes into our houses through the pipes. Just turn a tap and it comes pouring out. But there are places in the world, sometimes hundreds and hundreds of miles together, where there are no such things as pipes and taps. Water has to be carried from the wells or streams to wherever it is wanted. People living in some of these countries have no glass bottles, because they have no means of making glass or pottery; but they have flocks of goats, and the goat skins are made into bottles. They are not at all like ours, of course. The shape is totally different, being almost the same as the body of the animal, but it holds a great deal of water, can be easily carried, and so is extremely useful. Everything in these far-off countries has to be borne by camels or mules and, if you were to sling glass bottles on to them, they would break before very long and all the water be lost. But these skin bottles are quite safe, so this is one of the ways the Arabs and Bedouins carry their water in the desert regions; and it is also done in many out-of-the-way places in southern Europe. Here and there, however, stone jars are employed. In Morocco, for instance, you hardly ever see a skin bottle, stone jars being what the people use for their water. These skin bottles and stone jars have been in use for a very long time, for hundreds of years; and, in fact, at one time, no one anywhere in the world ever used anything else.

The first bottles of modern shape were made of leather. There are not many left now, but one or two may be seen occasionally in museums; and, if any private person happens to possess one, he is proud of it and regards it as a great treasure. Some of these leather bottles are of fine leather, beautifully worked and decorated. When they came into fashion, they were considered a great improvement on skin bottles or stone jars, being so easy and light to carry and just as good for a long time. The skin bottles and stone jars have been in use for a very long time, for hundreds of years; and, in fact, at one time, no one anywhere in the world ever used anything else.

In India the natives use the gourd as a bottle. This is a plant with a fruit which is very large, sometimes several feet in length. When dried, it is as hard as wood, and water or oil cannot soak through it. Water can be stored in a gourd for a long time and carried great distances. How convenient it must be to have bottles growing in your garden or in the country round about near where you live, and to be able to have one without either buying it or having the trouble of making it. Don't you think so? The gourd is really the most convenient kind of bottle of all. People in America, but they have not come to very general use yet. It does not sound as if they would be safe. One would imagine there would be leakages and that the water would escape, but that does not seem to happen if they are properly made.

## Things to Look For in Garden and Country

ONE of the most interesting things to notice about the English birds and animals, during winter, is the kind of footprints they leave behind them when the ground is covered with snow.

Even in the garden, or by the roadside, you can find all sorts of strange markings where the birds have hopped about in search of food; and, if you will look at these carefully, you will find that almost every creature leaves a different kind of footprint, so that you can easily learn to tell what has been there, although the little creature itself may have gone long ago.

The sparrow, for instance, always travels along the ground in little hops, moving both feet together, and so does the robin. The footprints of these birds will, therefore, always be in pairs. How many other birds can you find which leave the same kind of mark?

But if you watch the little skylark or the wagtail, or the great blackbirds across the farmer's fields, you will see at once that these birds walk or run along, just as we ourselves would do, moving only one leg at a time. So the footprints of this kind of bird, across the snow-covered ground, will be quite different. Can you find any other birds which always walk instead of hop?

### Bird Songs in Winter

Although spring is the great season for the singing of birds, there are many which cannot wait so long; and on any warm day now you may expect to hear some of these beginning to practice their parts for the grand concert they have in store for us when the winter has gone.

You should listen, especially in December, for the first song of the mistle-thrush. He is by far the boldest of all English songsters, and does not even wait for a fine day on which to begin his practices. In fact, he seems to love the gales and storms, and often sings right on through them, as though he knew they were only just the forerunners of finer and warmer days to come.

His song is loud and bold, some-

thing like that of a blackbird in the early spring, and he usually chooses a high tree-top upon which to perch himself and sing his wonderful song by the half-hour together.

Then there are three smaller birds which often sing in the garden in December, especially when the weather is sunny and warm. These are the robin, the wren, and the hedge-sparrow. You can soon learn how to tell the song of one of these from another the moment it begins to sing.

### December Wild Flowers

Not many persons look for wild flowers in December, in the English countryside, but there are quite a number of interesting ones to be found if you look in the right sort of places. By far the loveliest is the little winter heliotrope, which grows round about cottage gardens, among moist stream-banks, and on warm, sunny slopes. The leaves are about as large as your hand, are almost round in shape, and from the bases of these little flowers spring up.

You cannot mistake the winter heliotrope for any other flower. You have only to stoop to smell its pale purple blossoms to know in a moment that you have found the right plant, for they are the most deliciously scented of all the winter flowers; just a few in a vase of water will fill a whole room with their fragrance.

The beautiful golden winchbushes are often in flower in December, too, especially in the southern parts of the country. This prickly shrub has the strange habit of flowering twice in each year, instead of only once, as most of our other plants do, so that you can often gather large sprays of its freshly opened blossoms to deck your rooms at Christmas.

### Insect Nurseries

Now that the frosts and snows have come, almost all the insects have gone into hiding in some little nook or cranny, where they will sleep safely until the warm sun of spring comes to awaken them.

Many of the insects make wonderful nurseries to keep themselves and their little ones cozy, warm and dry through the cold days of winter. If

## The Children's Pretty Dress Society

"THERE!" said Violet, holding up a doll's dress, out in the orchard one May morning. "We have finished our dolls' clothes at last. Let us look at them all."

Together she and Beryl, her twin sister, shook out every article of clothing they had made for imaginary dolls, in their needlework lessons for months past. Every garment a baby could possess was here, fashioned and plodded over; the little robes being really beautiful.

"I shall ask Mother to let me make a dress for a real baby next time," said Beryl, as she folded the tiny clothes, and placed them in a box.

Just then Mother came out into the orchard—she liked her children to work out of doors when possible—a letter in her hand, a smile on her face. "I have just had a letter from Auntie Mimi," she said. "She wants to come and see us in a fortnight's time, and to bring little Cousin Pat, just 15 months old."

"Oh, Mother, the very thing," cried Beryl. "I may make a dress for Pat, instead of more dolls' clothes? We are so tired of doing dolls' things."

Mother laughed merrily. "You shall

come with me and choose the dresses right away," she cried. "A splendid idea!"

With eagerness the children got ready. Soon they were walking up the pretty lane to the village, which had its own green, with houses and shops on either side.

### At the Draper's Shop

Mother took the twins into the only draper's shop in the place. They were waited on by a bright-faced woman, who brought many pretty stuffs to choose from. Beryl chose pink, Violet blue. Feeling very rich and with all sorts of beautiful plans in their minds, they went home. Mother cut the dresses out at once, and that afternoon they all sat out on the lawn working. The house was close to the sea in front, a golf green at the back.

Day by day they sat there, surrounded by beauty; every day the dresses neared completion; the blossoms dropped from the fruit trees.

The day arrived on which Auntie and Pat were to come. That morning the dresses were finished; Beryl and Violet shook each one out. They were so delighted with their handiwork.



Cooling Showers She Gives Them All From Her Little Watering-Pot

## Araminta's Garden

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Little Araminta May  
In her garden you may see,  
Busy tending tulip, rose,  
Morning-glory, or sweet pea.

Every day just after school,  
When she thinks they may be hot,  
Cooling showers she gives them all  
From her little watering-pot.

With her fork she digs the earth  
Gently round each tender root.  
Letting in the light and air  
To each tiny budding shoot.

Little Araminta May—  
That you love your flowers is plain,  
For they grow and richly bloom  
Just to give back love again.

## The Bell of Atri

ONCE upon a time, in a little town called Atri, built on a sunny hillside of Italy, there lived a good king. King John bethought himself to find a way whereby everyone of his subjects might call for justice in time of trouble. He had a great bell hung in the market place, the public square of the town. Over the bell he had his men build a roof to shelter it, and from the bell he caused a long rope to be hung, so long that even a child could reach it. When the bell was ready, the king and his trumpeters rode through the streets, proclaiming that anyone who thought he had been wronged need only pull the bell-rope to call for a judge who would see that justice was done.

Many times the bell must have been rung, for the rope which hung down was finally worn away until even a man could scarcely reach up to it. It may be that the very sight of the bell, hanging there in the public square, did much for the town of Atri, for all who looked upon the bell thought of justice, and so thinking could not wrong his neighbor.

It happened that in this town there lived a knight who once had ridden merrily to the chase and attended many a brilliant court ball. As he grew, he changed from the merry-hearted person he had been, and stayed more and more at home. Doubtless he forgot the existence of the bell in the market place. He gave up going to the court and cared for nothing but hoarding his money—in fact, he became a miser who loved gold. He sold his hawks and his hounds and all his horses save one which had been his favorite mount. At last he begrudged even his favorite horse food and shelter and said to himself:

What is the use or need  
To keep at my own cost this lazy steed?  
Let him go feed upon the public ways.  
I need him only for the holidays.

So the poor old horse who had served his master faithfully was turned out to wander forlornly through the streets, growing shaggy and gaunt, often hungry.

One sunny afternoon when all the people of Atri were within their homes, dozing away the warm hours, a long unheard sound broke on the stillness—the sound of the great bell ringing again and again, as if to say: "Some one hath done a wrong—hath done a wrong."

The judge, startled from sleep, rose up, donned his robe and reluctantly made his way to the market place. All the people came running to the public square, and what do you suppose they saw? They saw a gaunt old horse, standing beneath the ball and tugging away at the rope. Some one in passing had playfully entwined a leafy vine about the frayed rope, and the horse searching for green leaves had come upon the vine and, tearing at the leaves, rung the bell which called all the people to look upon his uncared for state. The poor animal had found a way to make the judge of the injustice done him by an ungrateful master who had turned him out!

The miserly knight was called and confessed that the horse was his. He laughed at the trick the beast had played upon the people by ringing the bell. But the judge did not laugh. He sternly bade the knight remember that, when the bell rang, justice was done. Justice meant caring for the dumb animals who had served a man well. He commanded that the knight "provide shelter in stall, and food and field beside."

King John, hearing the tale, laughed long and vowed that the Bell of Atri which brought justice to man and beast should long be remembered.

It is an interesting tale, isn't it? If you would hear it beautifully told, take your book of Longfellow's poems and read aloud "The Bell of Atri."

F. H. H.

**The Swimming Lesson**  
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When daddy taught me how to swim,  
He simply took and chucked me in  
The laughing water, Minnehaha.

Was not that austere of papa?  
But when at last they fished me out,  
I streamed and trickled all about,  
And now I hate (and so would you,  
too)

That weeping water, Minnehahoo!  
—T. Morris Longstreth.

When, that afternoon, they accompanied Mother to the station to meet their guests, the children could scarcely wait till they were out of the station before telling Auntie Mimi of the pretty dresses waiting for Pat. As soon as they reached home, Pat, who had made friends at once, and laughed and chatted to them in her own pretty fashion, had the dresses tried on. Both were perfect, both suited her.

"Mother," said Beryl earnestly, "I am going to make babies' dresses always!"

"You do not know many babies to give them to," laughed Mother.

**The Children's Pretty Dress Society**  
"Oh, but I do!" cried Auntie Mimi. "I have lately been made president of the Children's Pretty Dress Society. We have found so many children who never have pretty dresses that we have banded ourselves together. We just make dresses; babies' dresses, little girls' dresses, but they must be pretty and useful."

"Oh, how glad I am that I can help," said Beryl and Violet, who loved making pretty things.

"Then you will find no use for these," said Auntie, producing two long cardboard boxes. "Open them."

The twins eagerly took the lids from the boxes, disclosing in each box a sleeping doll; the beauty; one was fair, the other dark.

"For the clothes you have worked at so faithfully," said Mother. The children threw their arms round Auntie's neck, and thanked her. They were more than pleased.

"But we'll play with Pat while she is with us, and we will make those lovely babies' dresses," said Beryl. Mother allowed the twins to choose their own material, color, and patterns.

If you had been passing you would have seen the two little girls at their happy work; their long-clothes' dolls lying on the grass beside them.

## Football

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Put your cricket bats away,  
Football is the game to play.  
When the swallows swoop and fly  
From chill winter drawing line.

Boundaries we mark with care,  
Flags are planted here and there,  
Goalposts painted white are seen,  
Ready on the village green.

Football season has begun!  
Following the ball we run,  
Learning how to shoot or pass,  
With the teacher of our class.

Soon proficient lads will play  
In a match, some holiday,  
That the trophy, won last year,  
In our school may still appear.

Some like rounders, others say  
Hockey is more fun to play;  
King of all the games that be,  
Football is the game for me!

## European Authors

In each of the following sentences is the name of a famous European author, the letters spelling his name being in their correct order:

1. In the long and broad anteroom a visitor waited to see the great statesman.  
2. I really consider Dick enslaved by his love of the antique.  
3. I'm glad I met Lionel; I otherwise would have taken the wrong train.

4. I'm told Dick eats only two meals a day.  
5. Harry and George go to Denver nearly every year.

6. The official who, in the line of duty, dare not face a mob, lacks the stuff of which heroes are made.  
7. If you try hard, you are pretty likely to succeed.

8. Read every day something worth reading twice.  
9. Only the real student knows how arduous is the journey to a broad and deep education.

10. If one has will, ambition and industry, he will not fail.

The key to the puzzle, Hidden Flowers, which appeared on this page for Nov. 23, is as follows:

1. Pink 6. Aster  
2. Peony 7. Cowslip  
3. Violet 8. Forget-me-not  
4. Pansy 9. Calla  
5. Clover 10. Canna

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1921

## EDITORIALS

**Women and Children Last**

THE United States Government has unquestionably assumed a thoroughly dignified and wholly commendable position in directing Ambassador Child to make formal declaration at the Lausanne Conference of the insistence of that Nation upon the literal freedom of the Dardanelles. It thereby has put itself into direct antagonism to the Russian propositions which have been formulated, and has served notice upon the Turks, who have as yet not specifically

outlined their own demands, that it will be no party to the effort to make of the Straits a highway controlled by any single power. The American definition of the freedom of the Straits is more explicit and precise than any thus far set forth by either France or Great Britain.

Americans will well remember the indignation, and the wrathful ridicule, with which their Nation greeted the suggestion of Germany, in the last days of the neutrality of the United States, that one American ship would be allowed to proceed once a week across the ocean, by a route prescribed by Germany, to a British port selected by Germany. Though that proposition was by no means so concrete an invasion of national rights as was the repeated torpedoing of American ships, yet it did seem to get upon the American consciousness in a more offensive way, and had much to do with the final outburst of national resentment which carried the United States into the war. It is gratifying to find the present Administration replying in no uncertain phrase to the suggestion made that there shall be a limitation in the Dardanelles to one warship of one specified nation at a time. The cases are not without parallel. The arrogance of conquest which animated the Germans in the earlier instance seems to dictate the policy of the Turks and Russians today.

And yet there will be those, not only in the United States but throughout the world, who will feel that in asserting the dignity of the Nation in defense of the rights of its warships, its merchant ships, and its traders in the Near East, the Administration still erred sadly in ignoring, as it apparently is ignoring, the duties of the Nation to humanity in that war-racked region.

What Ambassador Child said for the benefit and maintenance of American trade, and for the protection of those who seek to multiply their American dollars, was said openly, and his words carried to the ends of the world. Apparently he has said nothing intended to rescue the hundreds of thousands of victims of Turkish barbarism, the women and children, remnants of the non-Turkish populations of Armenia and Anatolia, now freezing and starving on the coasts of Asia Minor, unable to escape, and menaced by the Turk with slaughter or with slavery. Apparently he has said nothing to aid or comfort the tens of thousands now striving to escape from Constantinople and Thrace, in the face of the menaced Turkish occupation of that territory.

We say apparently he has said nothing, because it is always possible that in the face of a protest, such as has been coming up from the churches of the United States and its Christian people as a whole, Secretary Hughes may respond with one of his cryptic utterances that the Government has done all that could be done in the matter. But it is not easy to understand why the efforts of the American representative at Lausanne in behalf of the extension of trade should be made so openly, so vigorously, and receive such wide commendation, while his efforts, if any are to be credited to him, in behalf of sorely stricken humanity, are conducted secretly, apparently shamefacedly, and without opportunity for the public to aid with the tremendous power which the moral sentiment of the people possesses, in giving them effect.

On this issue the Administration's attitude suggests the captain of a sinking ship crying out, "Save the purser's safe! Women and children last!"

MORE interesting even than Secretary Mellon's plan for checking evasions of the excess profit tax by reducing the size of the surtax, is this comment from The New York World:

**Is This Mr. Facing-Both-Ways?**

Tax evasions are hardly to be stopped by heavily rewarding evaders for their pains.

These sententious words of undeniable wisdom proceed from the newspaper in New York which is most actively of all

American journals engaged in pressing upon the national consciousness the proposition that the only way to perfect the prohibition policy of the United States is to reward the people who are evading and violating it. Because they refuse obedience to the law, The World would make it possible for them to get lawfully the drinks which they now get unlawfully.

Just why any publicist should denounce the proposition to reward the tax evaders for their pains, while earnestly maintaining the contention that evaders of the liquor law should be permitted to write a law to suit their own appetites and tastes, is not apparent. Of course such a proposition would readily meet the needs of a demagogue, who would feel that there was a certain popularity to be gained by pandering to the appetites of a multitudinous body of law evaders, while sternly condemning the offenses of the comparatively few. Or it might be explained by quoting that rather hackneyed line from Hudibras concerning those who

Compound for sins they are inclined to,  
By damning those they have no mind to.

It is no part of our duty to impute motives to so distinguished a contemporary, yet we think many readers of The World would appreciate an explanation of this singular inconsistency in its policy relative to two notorious forms of violation of the law.

IN THE year 1782, Henry Grattan, Irish statesman and agitator, speaking before Ireland's Parliament, declared that he was addressing a free people. "Ireland," he said, "is now a nation. In that character I hail her, and bowing in her august presence I say, 'esto perpetua' (May she last forever)." Today that hope is as fervently expressed, not only throughout Ireland, but by all the people of the world. It is significant, as one observes the apparent sentiment of the Irish people today, in the conscious realization that much more has been achieved than in Grattan's time, that there is not a corresponding tendency to magnify that accomplishment and to boast of a hard-won victory. In Dublin, as the Union Jack is furled and the green, white, and yellow banner of the Saorstát Eireann, or Irish Free State, is unfurled over the Viceroyal Lodge, Irishmen stand sobered and thoughtful in the face of new responsibilities, new duties, conscious of deferred hopes realized.

Perhaps the men and women who stand as the representatives of the best thought in the new Irish Free State are looking backward one brief year and recalling the signing of the Anglo-Irish Treaty. They look about them and see that not a single signatory of that document remains as a member of the Saorstát Government. Arthur Griffith and Michael Collins have gone the way of all the world. Childers has been executed, and Robert Barton has joined De Valera, representing the remnant of opposition in South Ireland to the new order. They see Ireland supreme in the mastery of its own affairs, yet they realize the terrible price that has been paid, a price multiplied many times in needless sacrifice by their own people, their neighbors, and their kin.

The desire is expressed, emphatically in Ireland, and echoed everywhere, that all Ireland's yesterdays may be forgotten, and that the thoughts and ambitions of the new Nation may be turned hopefully and courageously toward tomorrow. England joins in this progressive program, and Ulster gives promise that it, too, will not long delay complete Irish unity. The new Government embraces twenty-six of the island's thirty-two counties, and it is significant that the new postage stamp adopted in Dublin is a design showing a map of the entire country. Timothy Healy, the new Governor-General, a compatriot of Parnell, is hopeful of an early union of Ireland under its national flag. It is Governor Healy's task, more than that of any other individual, to gain the confidence of the Ulsterites. Perhaps no one better equipped for this work could have been selected. He may not rank as a great pacificator, but he is a man of tact and judgment, willing to give as well as to receive.

It will be somewhat difficult to adjust, in a moment, the thought of the people of the world to a realization that Ireland is, in fact, an independent Commonwealth. Students of history will unconsciously associate the new with the old, the régime of Healy and the Irish Free State Parliament with the age-old strife and the turbulent times dating from the day of Cromwell and extending down to include the Home Rule plan of Gladstone and the bitterness of later times. They will, as naturally, recall those names which must ever be associated with Irish independence: Castlereagh and Peel, together with those of Burke, Parnell, and Grattan, and the later group with which the new Governor-General has been identified: Davitt, O'Brien, O'Connor, Sexton, and Dillon.

Nationalism, so long the dream of agitators, patriots, and the true and false friends of Ireland, has been achieved. The past may well be forgotten if those who now stand sponsors for the sane and progressive government by and for the Irish people will keep firmly in thought the mistakes that have been made. Under the new order a concession has been made to Ireland that has never before been made to a British Dominion. The titular head of the Government is a native, shorn, only as there must remain by virtue of his appointment at least a remnant of vicerealty, of much that has, by instinct or training, become distasteful to the masses of the country. There is denied to the new sovereign State nothing which would tend to induce and perpetuate domestic harmony.

THE Government of Mexico, quite properly, has announced its decision to have some part in the censorship of motion pictures originating in the United States and offered for the amusement of the people of the southern Republic. Objection is made to the portrayal of what the Mexican authorities insist is an imaginary character commonly known as the "bad man," a Mexican, armored and accoutered almost too picturesquely, and with deplorable tendencies to commit those atrocities from which thoughtful and considerate persons would instinctively shrink. This protest can hardly be attributed to class-consciousness or even to inordinate national pride. It is, no doubt, prompted by the realization that such portrayal is a libel upon all Mexicans because of the tendency to delineate, in fiction as well as on the screen, the Mexican frontiersman as always an outlaw and an enemy of society.

The cowboys of the western United States, the Canadian-Indians of the provinces, and others elsewhere who are supposed to be representatives of a class, have been similarly caricatured for the amusement, if not for the edification, of their countrymen and of the world at large. But these have had no paternalistic government to come to their defense. They are still anonymously traduced and maligned, while they endure the affront in ineffective protest or in silence. But President Obregon and his Government seem to have found a way to protest effectively. Their voice is made vibrant by the effect it will immediately produce. They have placed an embargo on all offending productions of the motion picture studios, much as the people of the United States

**Ireland—Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow**

have placed a silent unofficial embargo upon those offerings which they regard as undesirable, vicious or degrading. One method is as effective as the other. It is only necessary to determine which will induce the more satisfactory response from producers, distributors and exhibitors.

THE half-dozen lines of cable news from Belgrade the other day, announcing the Pashitch and his Cabinet, is big with promise of better relations between nations and races in the Balkans. Pashitch, by reason of the fact that he is in his late eighties, regards the problems of today and tomorrow with the eyes of yesterday or of decades ago. Chauvinist by incorrigible habit, it was Pashitch who was chiefly responsible for the interpretation of the term "Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes" in the old meaning of "Greater Serbia," which for half a century he had sought to realize.

The Croats, materially ahead of the Serbs proper in culture, naturally resented Pashitch's plain purpose to merge them in the Serbian Nation. The Slovenes chafed under his uncompromising Serbism. And so did the Montenegrins, who constituted the rude chivalry of the Balkans, with traditions of freedom inherited from their successful struggle of 500 years to maintain their independence from the Ottoman Empire. In the Bulgarian section of Macedonia, allocated to Serbia first by the treaty of Bucharest in 1913, and then by the terms of settlement in the Balkans after the World War, the same aged statesman continued to the end his draconic policy of denationalization in matters concerning education, religion, and business. Even the tombstones in Bulgarian cemeteries did not escape his resolute Serbism. Bulgarian names were systematically changed into Serbian, by the substitution of the "itch" for the "off" in order to show that there at no time have been Bulgarians in Serbian Macedonia.

The liberal movement has been pressing hard upon Pashitch. He has maintained himself in power largely by force. Force has figured decisively at the polls. The movement in the triple kingdom, and especially in Croatia, for a reasonable regard for Serbia's pledges of respect for the rights of minorities—including Croatia, Montenegro, Slovensko and Macedonia—has been bitterly opposed by Pashitch. His name came from the Turkish work "Pasha." He largely followed the methods of a Turkish pasha. The signs were multiplying on the Serbian horizon that the inevitable explosion was drawing near. Repression was producing separatism, defined and accentuated with increasing clearness. The day when Pashitch retired from office was a day of happy augury for the peoples constituting "Greater Serbia," including probably a majority of the Serbians themselves.

Unless Pashitch returns to power soon, there is a prospect that much of the hatred that has been aroused under his Administration in the tripartite kingdom since its formation within the past four years, will relax under the effort of mutual accommodation. It is even possible that the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes will attain to its logical destiny by the inclusion of the Bulgarian part of the Yugoslav race—Jugoslavia's guard against invasion by a resurgent Turkey on its southeastern frontier—within the federation in the near future. Such a federation would add much to the stability of eastern Europe, the area of chronic instability in Europe.

THE inclination is to believe that the conditions which Secretary Wallace says the farmers of the United States are now compelled to face are being likewise faced by the great majority of producers and wage-earners. The year would have been a prosperous one, declares the head of the Department of Agriculture in his annual report to the President, had it not been for "the distorted relationship between prices received for farm products and the prices paid for things the farmer must buy."

This same distorted relationship exists generally. The things which the farmers and wage-earners must buy are still sold, despite efforts to bring about economic readjustments, at prices greatly out of proportion to the earning power of producers and consumers generally. The farmer finds this condition reflected not alone in the machines and implements which are necessary in his business, but in the prices charged for all staple commodities which he is compelled to purchase at the stores. The wage earner in the cities finds himself face to face with the same conditions, with the added handicap of being compelled to pay excessive prices for the very commodities which the farmer complains of having to sell too cheaply.

Secretary Wallace, as would be expected, views the entire problem from the standpoint of the farmer. It is encouraging that he finds the economic status of agriculturists better than it was a year ago, yet he believes there should be constructive legislation to insure against possible future losses. Perhaps it would not be so easy for the Secretary or any other supposed expert to discover a similar improvement in the economic status of the average American wage earner. The latter is still being exploited by the gentlemen who find pleasure and profit in arranging price combinations and schedules and in manipulating and controlling the flow of natural products.

In New England, as well as in other sections of the east, both the farmer and the ultimate consumer are suffering financial losses because of the combinations that have been made against them. The farmer is receiving far less than he should for the things he has to sell, and the consumer is paying far more than he should for the products of the farm which he has to buy. It may be that laws can be devised to correct this condition, but it would seem that an easier and surer way to bring relief would be the establishment of co-operative marketing, with immediate release for both parties chiefly concerned from the results now complained of.

**An Obstacle to Peace Removed**

## Editorial Notes

WHEN Hamilton Holt declared in public the other day, while telling of conditions in Europe, that the danger is not of revolution, but of dissolution, he voiced a forecast which heretofore very few have dared to express. The subject under discussion was "The Balance Sheet of Europe—Reparations and International Debts," and Mr. Holt, in the course of his remarks, asserted that civilization in Europe was evaporating, while the intellectual life there was disintegrating fast and had in some places practically passed away. Then he sketched a picture of the trend of conditions in the various countries, and asked a question, whose answer will not be denied much longer. He said:

Austria is following Russia, Germany is following Austria, Italy is following Germany, France is following Italy, and England is not so very far behind the others. If England, which is the sheet anchor in Europe today, is being pulled along in this way, do you think that America can keep up very much longer?

It would seem indeed that there are only two possible courses that can be taken to ease up the situation. The first is for the United States to cease its policy of isolation and to co-operate with Europe, and the other is for a moratorium of a number of years to be declared, to apply alike to friend and foe, victor and vanquished. Otherwise disaster seems imminent.

EXTRAORDINARY logic is manifested in an editorial in The Louisville (Ky.) Post, entitled "A Letter and an Answer." The "letter" is from a business man who has written to the Post, complaining of the prevalence of crime stories on the front page of the paper which involved the relegation of an important education story to an obscure corner on an inside page, and asking the question, "What is the matter with the press?" The "answer" gives the regular, stock reasons for this deplorable situation, and winds up with the statement that "there will be more crime whenever, if ever, the newspapers fail to give the facts." Really this is illuminating, because it furnishes guidance for the policy which should be pursued in connection with all branches of public edification. For instance, why not stop using the ordinary textbooks in schools and substitute therefor good crime stories? By so doing the students would imbibe a healthy lesson therefrom. Then the question of film censorship is solved. Bring on the crime pictures, for the public needs the instruction obtainable therein. There might even be special crimes staged in the public thoroughfares. Then without any doubt Utopia would be manifested.

WHEN John S. McGroarty was elected Mayor the other day he was doubtless the proudest man in the county. But when he learned that the very folk who had thus honored him had voted against the proposition to incorporate the town of which he was to be Mayor, his feelings must have been mixed, to say the least. It was like this: Tujunga, a settlement in the Verdugo Hills near Los Angeles, being unable to get help from the sheriff to curb automobile speeders, held an election on the two propositions of incorporating certain territory as the town of Tujunga and of electing Mr. McGroarty as its first Mayor. When the vote was counted it was found that the voters had accorded Mr. McGroarty the honor of election as Mayor by a large majority, but had failed by an equally large majority to ratify the proposal for incorporation. Now it would seem that there is nothing left for Mr. McGroarty to do but to go back to his work as an author and newspaper writer.

DECLARATION by Timothy Healy, the newly appointed Governor-General of the Irish Free State, that there has been granted to Ireland a measure of freedom as large as that enjoyed by any of the states in the American Union, should serve as an effective answer to those disputants who are still splitting hairs over the Irish settlement. Really, however, many of the opponents of the Irish Free State appear to have no policy except ambushing and disorderly conduct generally. That the present arrangement is satisfactory to the majority in Ireland is unquestionably true, and it simply remains to be seen how quickly the wholly unnatural dividing line between the North and the South can be dissolved by mutual compromises. Well-wishers of the Free State will see a note of promise sounding in the fact that during the past year a large increase is recorded in exports as compared with 1921.

IT is not perhaps generally known that Princess Mary, Viscountess Lascelles, has a knowledge of horses which is altogether remarkable. As a little girl she loved the stables far more than any other parts of the stately palaces in which she was brought up, and although no animal of vicious tendencies was ever entrusted with the carrying of this important young lady, yet even at a very tender age she had no use for an animal without some mettle. This love of animals she shares with her brothers, all of whom are no mean performers in the saddle. In fact, the Prince of Wales accomplished a quite unusual feat in winning an open steeplechase cup against the best amateur riders in the country on one occasion. Incidentally, Princess Mary's husband, Lord Lascelles, is also well known for his love of horses.

ORGANIZATION by students of the University of South Dakota of a "Bone Dry" Club, having for its objective promotion of the enforcement of the Volstead Law, should exert an exceedingly wholesome influence throughout the State and also aid materially in actual enforcement of the law and creation of proper respect for it. Practically every student on the campus is a member of the club and has pledged himself to aid prohibition officers throughout the State. Moreover, an auxiliary is being formed among the co-eds. Other universities might well follow the example set by the students of this one, for the influence exerted by such conduct is inestimable and of far wider scope than the merely local field of operation.

KEMAL's claim that the Turkey which signed the treaty is not the Turkey which defeated the Greeks may be true, but somehow there still remains unanswered the old question of the leopard and his spots.

**Unequal Price Levels**

**The "Bad Man" in the Films**